



JOHN BULL

Vol. IX. No. 225

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910

ONE PENNY.

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

Nº 538918

For meaning of
this No. see
page II. of cover.



*The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull*

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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Racing Notes, etc





J.G. GRAVES Ltd.



FARROW, GRAHAM & CO.,
Successors to Freeborn, Franklin & Co. Established 1899)
1, Bank Street, Royal Exchange, Manchester.

THE FIFTY NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN
OUR ISSUE DATED OCTOBER 22ND (PUBLISHED OCTOBER 20TH).

JOHN BULL.

*Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant :
Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.*

Vol. IX. No. 225.

Saturday, September 24th, 1910.

One Penny.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, or the Publisher, at 67, Long Acre, London, W.C., according to whether they relate to Editorial or Business matters.

All editorial enquiries MUST BE MADE BY LETTER.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All applications for advertising spaces to be made to Messrs. Odhams Ltd., Advertising Dept., 67, Long Acre, London, W.C.

DALY'S THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at 8.15, FIRST ANNIVERSARY PERFORMANCE (SOUVENIR NIGHT), Mr. George Edwardes' production, THE DOLLAR PRINCESS, a musical play. Box-office (Mr. H. W. Anderson) 10 to 10.

GAIETY THEATRE. Manager, Mr. George Edwardes. Every Evening, at 8, a Musical Play: OUR MISS GIBBS. Matinee every Saturday at 2.

THE PLAYHOUSE, Charing Cross. CYNIL MAUDE EVERY EVENING at 8.30. TANTALIZING TOMMY. CYNIL MAUDE and MARIE LOHR. Matinee Weds. and Sats. at 2.30.

LYRIC—THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER. Mr. F. C. WHITNEY'S production, a Comic Opera in three acts, Music by Oscar Straus. NIGHTLY at 8.30. MATINEE, WEDS. and SATS., 2.30.

BRADLAUGH FELLOWSHIP.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER

WILL BE HELD AT THE

HOLBORN RESTAURANT,

On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1910.

Chairman—

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, Esq., M.P.

The Tickets are 3s. each; which is one shilling less than the cost of the Dinner.

The committee are enabled to make this reduction by means of the bequest of the late James Dowling.

Chair taken at 7 p.m.

After dinner there will be Speeches, Toasts and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Application for tickets must be made not later than Monday, September 26th, to the Hon. Sec.,

W. J. RAMSEY,
146, Lansdowne Road,
Hackney, N.E.

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH.

An Open Meeting,

TO WHICH THE GENERAL PUBLIC ARE INVITED,
will be held at the

PENDLETON TOWN HALL,

On MONDAY, SEPT. 26th, at 8 O'CLOCK.

COUNCILLOR ROSS CLYNE WILL PRESIDE,

supported by many influential local Ladies and Gentlemen.

As far as possible, Tickets for Reserved Seats will be sent, post free, to all who apply to the

Hon. Sec., Mr. F. WARDLE, 5, Woodland Road, Gorton.

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

There can be no doubt that the Territorial movement is doomed. Officers are resigning in batches, and men are about to take their discharges in thousands. Whatever its merits, Conscription is coming. In another column we have something to say to Mr. Haldane on the subject.

Meanwhile, there are evidences that the war spirit is once more abroad. At the moment, it is taking the form of Spy mania, and the Germans are beating us even at that—having two prisoners to our one! But the joke of the thing is that whilst we are fuming against the iniquity of a foreigner sketching one of our forts, we allow an illustrated paper to publish a series of pictures—illustrating his crime—including a photograph of the fort itself. We are a strange people!

In another paper, a writer tells us that within the past three years he "has photographed every gun around Spithead, with an ordinary quarter-plate camera." What a lucky thing it was not a full plate! We are further told that at Sheerness a battery of four guns is separated from the public by only a wire fence, and that all around lie the shells and ammunition—so badly guarded that one evening he spent a quiet quarter of an hour, unobserved, scattering the shells about, and restrained only by motives of patriotism from blowing the whole fort to smithereens! Of course, the fact is that this enterprising gentleman did not know that what he had discovered was a little collection of obsolete guns, exhibited as curiosities, with shells to match, guarded by a wire fence to keep the children off. Still, as we say, war fever is in the air—and all these things are incipient symptoms. The Constitutional Crisis will have to look to its laurels.

We are so often down on the parsons that we hail any opportunity of patting them on the back. Here, for instance, are the Rev. John Birtwistle, the Rev. A. Stanley Parker, and the Rev. R. E. Brown, of the Elswick Wesleyan Methodist Church, protesting in the Circuit Magazine against the artificial Sunday voice of the average preacher, and advocating the illustration of sermons by a reference to current events. That is sound Business Christianity.

Another Land Valuation grievance. Household-ers complain that during the day, when only women—frequently only a female servant—may be found at home, strange men are calling, without any previous intimation or appointment, and requesting permission to take measurements of the premises. The result is severe nervous shock and the possibility, when once the practice is known, of fraud. Oh, Mr. Lloyd George, what have you done for us?

Some people are never satisfied. The late Rev. A. D. Hilton left the modest fortune of £122,000. And now we have his widow advertising for a little more:—

Books to be sold.—Many Bound and Unbound Volumes of the *Quarterly Review*, 1d. a Volume, 30 Volumes of the *Churchman's Companion*, well bound and in good condition, 2d. a Volume. Several Theological Books to be sold, cheap.—Apply to Mrs. Hilton, St. John's Vicarage, Uxbridge.

Are any of our charitable readers disposed to give the dear lady a helping hand?

In a Sunday paper, the other day, in almost parallel columns, we came across—first, the story of a poor East End woman, who had died of starvation, after giving birth to twins; and, secondly, the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, boasting of the six and a half million Bibles it had sent out last year to all parts of the world—many of them being printed “in cannibal tongues, and others unheard of.” Problem: How many starving mothers at home would the money spent on those books have saved from death; and how many “little ones” rescued from torture? Is it a very wicked idea? Then write us down as very wicked.

General Booth quotes Mr. George Bernard Shaw as saying that at the recent Salvation Army festival “the bandsmen’s rendering of high-class music was ahead of any musical gathering in the world.” Dear old General! But G.B.S. ought not to play these jokes!

Writing with reference to our recent paragraph about the deliberate mutilation of Army and Navy surplus stores, prior to their sale, one of our readers tells us that after the first Ashanti war large quantities of Government stores were sent to Sierra Leone to be sold. He was there at the time and saw all these things being wilfully damaged before being offered for sale. There was any amount of waterproof rubber sheets, which looked as good as new, and which many people in Sierra Leone (including our correspondent) would have given £2 each for. But each of them had to be deliberately ripped down the middle before being offered for sale, when they fetched from 1s. to 3s. 1 Oh, for that

We have only just heard of the death of Colonel Mashin, the brother-in-law of Queen Draga, the leader of the barbarous mutilators of a defenceless lady. Believers in divine justice will be surprised to hear that he died in his bed.

All sorts of silly people seem to be sending foolish suggestions to the King. The latest is that the money-boxes lately started by the Post Office to avoid the trouble of keeping savings bank accounts should be adopted by the royal children *pour encourager les autres*. Lord Knollys’ reply was neat. While His Majesty approves of thrift, he “regrets that he is unable to comply with the request that the money-boxes should be circulated in accordance with the idea mentioned.” In other words, the royal children are not to be made ridiculous.

The decision of The Hague Arbitration Court on the old dispute about Newfoundland fisheries is regarded as a British victory. But it would have been a far more complete one if Sir Edward Grey had not thrown away a great part of the case by feeble truckling and abject concessions to the United States. He has been like a man who writes silly compromising letters on the eve of litigation. It will soon be difficult to find any part of the world where our present Foreign Secretary has not given the show away.

“Ho’man Hunt,” writes our Art Critic, “was a worthy old man but a poor painter. His notorious ‘Ligh of the World’ has been compared to a stable lantern, but it is more like a liqueur-bottle. And he has made the figure of Christ sardonic, almost forbidding. No wonder the Oxford dons put the picture near some hot-water pipes and allowed it to get cracked. The selection of persons for the dignity of O.M. was not a very happy one, and we think the decoration might now be allowed to die out.”

We must take care that we do not degenerate into a bureaucracy. Officials have recently been multiplied to a dangerous degree. Now we have the police arrogating to themselves all sorts of claims, as though they were above the law, and the lesser luminaries of justice seem to pander to their pretensions. There was a recent case of a man who was brought up on a charge which fell to pieces at once, and the magistrate implied that it was hopeless to expect to extract costs from the police. Then there was the prosecution of a Willesden Club, when the police refused to give the names of their informants as being “contrary to practice and public policy.” If this is tolerated, it will be impossible to test the character, veracity and motives of prosecutors, who may only be actuated by spite. Again, at the inquest on Dr. de Quadros, the coroner informed the jury that “the police are privileged and need give no information.” We are curious to know on what statute or principle of common law this strange assertion rests. We believe it to be utterly unsound in law and common sense, and we trust that it may never receive authoritative sanction.

Whether it will ever be possible for science and religion, or, more properly speaking, science and theology, to bury the hatchet, is still a question for the far distant years. But it is clear they are now well on the road to understanding, if not to reconciliation, for here is the Archbishop of York declaring at a British Association meeting that “the old wrangles are dead”—that, for instance, “theology no longer claims that the early chapters of Genesis are a scientific treatise”; to put it plainly, that as a record of how the world was made and man came into being, they are not true. Science, however, involves rather more than the early chapters of Genesis; and if Genesis cannot be relied on—well, let the Archbishop pursue his studies for another year, and perhaps by the time the British Association meets again he will be able to tell us whether theology now thinks the miracles ever happened.

If half of what many of the strongest supporters of Mr. John Burns in Battersea are saying is true, we fear the President of the Local Government Board is not playing the electoral game according to the rules. We do not know whether Mr. Burns has forgotten the time when his Parliamentary wages fund was contributed almost wholly in the district by working men. When he was not able to pay the expenses of fighting the seat they were willingly provided for him. But it is now complained that since he has been in receipt of a big salary he has not been very eager in his recognition of the sacrifices made for him, and there is something in the nature of a strike. Even the London Liberal Federation has joined in, by stopping its subsidy, and the election and registration agent is under notice to leave. Mr. Burns may take the view that he has done much for Battersea. But Battersea may take the view that it has done much for Mr. Burns. Can it be that he contemplates cutting himself adrift from the constituency?

From an advertisement of a registry office: “Wanted, good General for the House of Lords.” What’s the matter with Lord Kitchener?

According to the Income Tax Returns, there are about ninety millions of British capital invested abroad. We should not be far wrong in calling it a hundred millions. Now, if we were Chancellor of the Exchequer, we should just quietly clap a super-tax of a shilling in the pound on the income derived from those investments—notwithstanding Mr. Asquith's dictum that it is a good thing for the country that its capital should go abroad.

A more amazing example of the essential brutality of our present Poor Law system would be difficult to find than that furnished by the Camberwell Guardians in the case of a man named Afford. All his life the man appears to have had a struggle to live. According to all accounts, even in the brightest of his days he has never earned more than 18s. a week; and in the darkest, as so often happens in these days of keen competition among the unskilled, he earned nothing. A few weeks ago he lost his job. He and his wife and five children then came to the verge of starvation. A fried fish dealer, touched to the heart, gave Afford a parcel to take home. Afford himself ate little of it; his wife and children, who consumed almost all, were next day attacked by ptomaine poisoning. The wife died. The children were just saved from death. Afford himself was confined to bed. By the time the wife had been buried and the children saved, Afford was without a home and without a stick of furniture. This was the great-moment for the Guardians of Camberwell. They sent him a demand for £4 15s., cost of treating his children in the infirmary, and gave him notice to take his baby out of the workhouse. We suppose their next step will be to obtain a warrant, and that the magistrates will order the poor devil to pay up in three days or go to prison. Blessed be the name of Bumble!

We are told that the author of the following beautiful lines is Bandsman Snow, of Battersea I. Corps of the Salvation Army, and that they were inspired by the verse which appears on the front page of our journal:—

Heaven is a place for those

Whose sins are washed as wool (Isaiah i. 18).

And the least of those who enter in (Matthew xi. 11)

Is greater than John Bull.

In our ignorance, we had always understood that all were equal in Heaven.

Here is another parson going for us. A week or so ago we called attention to some recent wills of clergymen. There was that of the Rev. Arthur Denne Hilton, who left upwards of £120,000; and of the Rev. John Edward Alexander Inge, £63,000; and of the Rev. Chas. James Satterthwaite, £50,000. We expressed curiosity as to whether any of these reverend gentlemen had ever preached from St. Mark x. 25, which declares it to be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. This innocent enquiry has brought down upon us the wrath of the Rev. Darell Brown, who is apparently the Vicar of Hendon. "The meaning of the text," said the erudite ecclesiastic, "was misinterpreted, and the editor was only advertising his own ignorance and narrow-mindedness in thus sneering at the clergy." Well, it is the duty of Mr. Darell Brown to understand these things, and we bow to his decision. Still, suppose we have another try. What is the correct meaning of "Sell that thou hast and give to the poor"? We await Mr. Darell Brown's explanation.

The *Stage* says that the first night of "Henry VIII." was to begin at 7 and finish at 9.45 "principally for the convenience of the critics." We thought they were the servants of the public. In any case, we do not see why they find it a convenience to go without their dinner. Perhaps the convenience of editors was meant.

As will be seen from an announcement elsewhere, we are presiding at the annual dinner of the Bradlaugh Fellowship to be held on September 28th at the Holborn Restaurant. This will be the second occasion upon which we have occupied the position—and there is none we could be called upon to fill with more complete satisfaction to ourselves. Every day we live convinces us more of the wonderful part Bradlaugh, had he lived, would have played in public affairs. He was one of the very few MEN of our time. We notice, by the way, that Mr. G. W. Foote is lecturing at the Queen's Hall on Sunday, the 25th, on "Charles Bradlaugh: After Twenty Years," and we advise all our readers who can possibly do so to be present.

Heligoland is now being described as the Gibraltar of the North Sea, the great naval base, etcetera. Let us not forget that the late Lord Salisbury presented it to Germany in exchange for an old song—or was it for an African swamp?

Here is another example of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy. The Montenegrins cherish profound gratitude and affection for Great Britain, who stood up for them against their hereditary foe and secured for them their one harbour, at Antivari. There were recently great rejoicings when Montenegro celebrated her Sovereign's jubilee and became a kingdom. All the Great Powers sent congratulatory deputations. We were represented by only an obscure charge d'affaires, who takes rank after the representative of Greece. We did not send even a man-of-war to Antivari. If we had wished to demonstrate our indifference to our old friend, we could not have done so more effectually. Sir Edward Grey is really very trying.

This is the season when we hear of many mysterious disappearances. An unhappy parent wrings her hands and goes screaming to the police-station. Little Phyllis is not to be found. She went out to fetch the kippers for tea and never came back. Oh! she has been kidnapped, or perhaps murdered. "Only seventeen, sir, but she looks twenty." Or else the halfpenny papers are full of a husband's lamentations and pictures of his vanished wife. She started off after lunch to visit her Aunt Violet and has not been heard of since. Detectives and reporters strain every nerve; we read interviews with dressmakers and old nurses; all sorts of intimate details are laid bare. Then there is a sudden silence. Either the subject has become stale from a journalistic point of view, or, more likely, explanatory letters have been received. The girl who looks 20 and is only 17 has run off with a young man named Marmaduke, who has been attentive for a long time. He has a motor-car and promises to marry her. And Aunt Violet has a big black moustache. Her real name is Dick. But the papers are just as ready to be taken in next time.

The *Daily Chronicle* has been serving up, for the amusement of its readers, specimens of the gloomy hymnology of years ago. Curiously enough, its correspondents seem to have been most horrified in childhood by the lurid pictures drawn by old hymn writers of the torments of the damned in hell. There is, however, a form of hymnology, still in more or less constant use, which is even more objectionable. We refer to canting doggerel which belittles the life that now is, and its rational enjoyments, in order to extol the blessings of a future world. Such lines as:

What is this world? A 'wilder maze,
Where sin hath tracked ten thousand ways
Her victims to ensnare;
All broad, and leading, and aslope,
All tempting with perfidious hope,
All ending in despair,

are really a disgrace to religion in this twentieth century.

Here is a matter we commend to the attention of Lord Kitchener, who will, of course, some day take charge of the War Office. We are quoting from a letter received from far Bombay:—

I noticed the other day that His Majesty, like a good sailor King, was inspecting our Fleet manœuvres at Torbay. Also that during these operations Mr. Grahame-White manœuvred on his aeroplane all round the Fleet, demonstrating most emphatically the very high utility of these machines for observation. I also noted with no little surprise and alarm that there was *not a gun in the whole Fleet that could be trained on this possible enemy.*

Now, sir, flying machines have been "in the air" for some years, and to the meanest intellect it would be clear that the very first uses they would be put to would be for scouting purposes in war time for either land or sea forces. Yet all this time has passed, and it never seems to have dawned upon the intelligence of our Naval or Military Authorities to construct a gun mount to defend us from this most serious source of danger.

Yet it is well-known that our friends across the North Sea have had such gun mounts for years.

So when our National Defences dawn upon the thoughtful "man in the street" this total lack of consideration is apt to give him the jumps.

We have duly jumped.

Judging from his advertisement in an Irish paper, the rector of Littleton, Thurles, is inappreciative of children. "Required in a country rectory," says he, "young married couple, Irish Church, no children; husband as general man; wife to cook and do some other work." It is very wrong of the reverend gentleman thus to discourage the propagation of the species. As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man, so are the children of the youth; happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them. So convinced was David of this that he made a psalm about it. However, the rector won't have them. What says Father Vaughan?

A Bexhill-on-Sea reader hopes that before the present Parliament comes to an end, an effort will be made to remedy some of the existing anomalies in our electoral system. He instances Bath, with about 8,000 voters, returning two members, and Romford, with 53,000, returning only one. What does he say to this? The average number of electors per M.P. in England is 12,600, but four members represent 166,000 electors—an average of 41,500 per member. And whilst these 166,000 privileged citizens have only four members between them, another 166,000 have 45. And so we could go on.

Apropos what a Sleaford gentleman who "hopes some day to be a priest" calls our "scathing comment" on the Vicar of Sandgate's treatment of a lady married for twenty years to her deceased sister's husband, it is pointed out that, as the Rev. Tufnell Barrett has always held views contrary to such marriages, he could not be expected to change them merely because he became Vicar of Sandgate. It seems we should "be showing a spirit of fairness if we said plainly that we did not like the Church's law on the subject and that it should be reformed, instead of tilting at a vicar who does his duty." But we like the Church's law; for the Church's law as declared by the ecclesiastical courts agrees with the statute law as declared by the civil courts, namely, that a person contracting such a marriage cannot be legally debarred from communion as an open and notorious evil-liver, the only ground on which the Church has power to debar him. And thus an end.

Here is a new test of respectability. The Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames advised an applicant "to become a respectable citizen by owning his own house." It is now evidently disreputable to rent a flat.

Surely newspaper sensationalism has exceeded the limit when one of our periodicals announces "the life story of Ethel Le Neve," and alludes to her as "one of the most notable women of the century." Without discussing her guilt or innocence, we need only remark that her sole claim to notability is her association—however remote it may be—with a sordid tragedy.

Apropos the Land Taxes, what is this, which reaches us from a reader, Mr. E. Courtenay Wells, of Croydon?—

On referring to the Finance Act, I find that the 27,000,000 forms issued by the Government, are *illegal and invalid*, not being in accordance with Section 26, Sub-section 2, of the Act. In my opinion, there is no liability on the owner to make a return, nor can the penalty attach, because no time is specified in the notice requiring the return—as required by the Act. This muddle arises from the fact that the Government selected as Chancellor of the Exchequer a lawyer, who is not a business man.

Having a back yard of our own, which we have been called upon to value, the letter comes to us as a message of comfort and joy.

There was a pitiable example of religious bigotry the other day at Willesden. It appears that the Roman Catholics are in the habit of holding a procession once a year, which attracts large crowds, and is the subject of considerable and respectful interest in the neighbourhood. Local Protestantism of the baser sort, in the person of one Colonel Fitzpatrick, found it necessary to protest against the Catholics doing what any other body is free to do. The Colonel hired a room over a shop, and with an Indian idol by his side, bellowed forth his blatant bigotry to the annoyance of all persons of decent feeling.

By the way, why is it that so many "cranky" movements in existence are backed by retired Army and Navy men? Perhaps Colonel Fitzpatrick will oblige?

A medical reader shares our view of Joan of Arc. Indeed, he goes a bit further, believing her to have been "of unsound mind, and belonging to that class of lunatic now known to alienists as paranoiacs." These people, we are told, "frequently experience hallucinations of hearing and sight; if they are of a superstitious or religious nature, these take the form of 'voices' or 'angels,' or the sufferers imagine themselves in receipt of 'calls from on high.' This class are often exceedingly plausible and clever, and given the chance, often in the superstitious middle ages were able to attract a large following, and to do endless damage. A good present-day example of this is seen in the case of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, Evan Roberts and others, including Smyth-Pigott. Joan met the common fate of female lunatics in her day—i.e., burning as a witch. To sum up, Joan of Arc was a lunatic and nothing else, and there is no more reason to worship her as a saint than there is to worship you or me." We could have wished that the final argument had been a little less comprehensive; but let it go.

We understand that a meeting "convened by fourteen philanthropic societies," met recently at St. Martin's Vestry Hall and passed a resolution calling upon Parliament to register all massage establishments. We are, of course, glad to see these bodies making a move, but we suggest that they should do something more than pass pious resolutions. They receive a considerable amount of money from the public. *We* do the exposure and run the risk of libel actions; and then *they* step in, organise a meeting, and pass a resolution! Subscribers to these institutions had far better buy extra copies of JOHN BULL for distribution.

Is it true that Commissioner T. B. Coombs, Toronto, has resigned his position in the Salvation Army, and that he is edging out of the concern diplomatically, on the ground of "ill-health"?

Thank goodness that "Conference of Journalists" is over. Isn't it time the farce were dropped?

The defeat of General Botha will be more welcome to his Dutch friends than to his nominal opponents, and all who desire conciliation and moderation in the Government of South Africa must regret that he was induced to stand against Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.

Jim Crow writes:—"The Press have only to announce that somebody will go somewhere at a certain hour by a certain route, and lo! the streets are lined with gaping idlers. Perhaps the poorest show of that kind was provided by the Canadian Rifles on their way to lunch. Their uniforms looked funereal; their figures were weedy, almost suggestive of ballet-girls; their complexions bore traces of banquets; they had a mincing or groggy gait, and few of them knew how to keep step. As for Sir Henry Pellatt, he rode like a tailor on a sack of wheat. Even the Tsar of Bulgaria could give him points."

The storms in the Labour parties may do good. The emancipation of Labour was so sudden that there arose a danger of working-men's interests being dominated by gangs of professional bosses, who think more of grinding their own axes than of protecting the masses.

THE WEEK'S 'CHESTNUT':—

Barber (to victim in chair): "Does the razor go easily, sir?" Victim: "That depends on how you define the nature of the operation you are performing. If you are 'flaying me alive,' it goes fairly easy. But if you are 'shaving' me—well, blank—dash—double blank," etc., etc.

MRS. BULL WILL HAVE HER EYE ON—



THE OVERWORKED DOMESTIC DRUDGE.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICES.

AGE.—Biscuits are not given to general servants "a to zzz," or to veterans of 8 years of age. The ages of the former are often inscrutable, while the latter may be enjoying their second childhood.
PATENT MEDICINES.—We do not give biscuits to patent medicine vendors for the injunction to the public to get "the same pills as Mr. Robinson had."
BRIDEGROOMS.—No more wedding cake for these harmless, necessary adjuncts when they go away "in a costume of rose vicux, trimmed with glaze, with hat to match." They evidently foresee who is destined to wear the breeches, and they are lucky to get away at all.
MARRIAGES IN THE DEATHS' COLUMN.—No biscuits for these. They are often the grave of love.

For stating that "Miss Alice Oakroyd swam eight miles; leaving THE STREAM as fresh as when she entered it,"

THE DAILY MAIL

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following announcement: "For the outlay of Sixpence, you will get a Boy or a Girl by advertising in this column,"

THE CRITIQUE, ARBROATH AND CARNOUSTIE'S FREE LANCE

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For alluding to "the groans of the DEAD and dying,"

THE DAILY SKETCH

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing: "Elkin, who, we believe, was married during the summer, is reported to be SOUND AGAIN,"

THE (TOTTENHAM) WEEKLY HERALD

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following report: "Mr. Harmer said there was an impression that TALKING was most dangerous at Croyde, but people who lived there said it was absolutely safe at the right times and right state of the tides,"

THE DEVON AND EXETER GAZETTE

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing: "ALL articles of clothing to be left in Cloak Room,"

THE PROPRIETORS OF HENLEY SKATING RINK

TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For stating that: "The French aviator, M. Morane, on a monoplane yesterday, raced M. Drexel on a BICYCLE, from BOURNEMOUTH to the NEEDLES and back,"

THE JOHANNESBURG STAR

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that: "Bernard Street, baker's assistant; Stockingford, was fined 2s. 6d. for riding a cycle without a LOAF after dark,"

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' TRIBUNE

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that a bride "carried a full shower bouquet, composed of white orchids, lilies of the valley, orange blossom; and white heather, CAUGHT UP WITH BRIDEGROOM'S PARENTS,"

THE SURREY MIRROR

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "the foot became inflamed and then spread up the leg,"

THE ISLINGTON GAZETTE

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following exhortation: "A checking account with this bank will eliminate all such troubles. Deposit your money in this bank. Pay your bills by CHEEK. That is the safest way, the modern way of doing business,"

LEXINGTON STATE BANK, LEXINGTON, MICHIGAN,

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For inserting the announcement "Subscription SALE OF THE WIDOW of John Smith postponed to 27th September,"

THE GLASGOW NEWS

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For saying not only that "Dr. Jameson has carried Capetown by a sweeping majority," but that "Johannesburg is almost equally strong for the NATIONALISTS,"

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

TAKES THE BISCUIT.

AFTER THE GERMAN LANDING.

TERRITORIALS AND THE "REAL THING."

BY E. H. TRISTAN.

(In our issue of September 3rd we published a striking article by Mr. Tristan, describing a German landing on the East Coast, under cover of a sea fog.)

It was an evening in late spring. Piccadilly was crowded; everywhere pleasure-seekers were passing; at the Circus was a tangle of carriages, motor-cars and taxi-cabs. There was little sign even of a premonition of disaster. Long queues waited outside the theatres, the pursuit of pleasure alone engrossed the hurrying crowds. It was as it always has been. England had forgotten nothing and remembered nothing.

The news of the landing of a hostile force on the Suffolk coast had made a stir, no doubt, but the feeling was transitory. The Press had not been alarmist, and in Parliament the assurances of Ministers had been satisfactory. Everything was ready, troops were being hurried to the coast, a strong force of Territorials was on the spot. It was a mad project this raid, but there was no cause for alarm. Rather it would provide excellent practice for the Territorials. "The Real Thing"—in moderation—would be invaluable. The Press, on the whole, therefore, was decidedly optimistic. There were exceptions certainly. There were some who refused to accept the official view. Why, they asked, should the most practical nation on earth launch an expedition without reasonable forethought? Was it not wiser to face the situation, to understand that this was the outcome of careful deliberation, the fruit of years of preparation? Was it conceivable that so much careful preparation should be put to the hazard in a moment of recklessness? Others shook their heads over the official pronouncements. At the present moment and against the present enemy, there was something ominous in the doctrine of the last gaiter button. It had been said before, and the outcome was written in history. How was it that men who but yesterday were making fun of the Territorials now declared them competent to drive the invader into the sea? It was true that they were numerous, but they had been derided as boys with rifles in their hands. Now they were acclaimed as "first-class fighting men." These warnings had been ill-received. The writers had been denounced as unpatriotic. In some quarters it was hinted, not obscurely, that they were in the pay of the invader. An angry mob broke the windows of the office of an important "weekly," and clamoured for the Editor's blood, contenting themselves at last with singing patriotic songs till dispersed by the police. An adroit music-hall manager was filling his house with a sketch describing the unfortunate predicament of the invader between the Territorials and the sea.

At the moment, when the restaurants and theatres were filling, when Piccadilly was at its fullest, a little army of newspaper boys dashed across the road, shouting raucously. The placards spread the news, "Grave Rumours. Reported Defeat of the Territorials."

The papers were snatched up eagerly, but the life of Piccadilly went on as before. Men and women passed into the theatres. The curtain rose as usual on the new patriotic drama. A band of young men swept up Regent Street singing "Rule, Britannia." That is how the English fight in the twentieth century.

In a room in the War Office, a little party of high officials was in conference. The ominous news had not reached London yet, and they were discussing, almost placidly, certain details of organisation. The

Minister was speaking, a little fretfully; "I don't understand these reports," he was saying. "Here is one from a Territorial battery. They are short of equipment; it appears that they requisitioned for it last year."

The Permanent Secretary answered him. "That is so," he said. "But the requisition was quite out of order. It had not been countersigned properly; it was returned and has not yet reached us again. I understand that the G.O.C. has been away on leave. It has been awaiting his return."

The Minister nodded a little wearily. "I understand," he said. "Of course these matters must be dealt with methodically. Some of these reports are very disquieting. I had been led to believe that we should be ready when the need came."

"We were to have six months' notice," said one of the others.

"Ah, yes," replied the Minister, fretfully. "Six months' notice; the Foreign Office people are entirely to blame. Why didn't they warn me? We never for a moment supposed the thing was to come on us like a thunderclap. No one imagined such a thing for a moment."

The last sentence was more than an assertion. It was an interrogation, an appeal. He looked round the circle of grave faces, but there was no answer. Some had supposed just this thing, and they had been laughed at for impracticable pessimists, unpatriotic fools.

The shadows grew in the little room, and the pause lengthened into minutes.

Then there was a tap at the door and an official came in.

"A despatch, sir," he said, handing a paper to the Minister.

The Minister read the despatch through, half laid it down, then read it again, while the others watched him. "It can't be true," he muttered at last.

He passed the paper round the table. It was the Secretary who spoke. "There is nothing definite," he said. "The wires are down, of course. They can't have let themselves be cut up. According to our calculations, we must have outnumbered the enemy by two to one. The thing's an obvious canard. We shall get the truth later."

"You think so?" asked the Minister, hopefully.

"Sure of it," said the other. "The story's incredible." The others nodded agreement and the Minister rose.

"I must get down to the House," he said. "We are agreed that this tale can be contradicted." He passed out of the room.

When he had gone, a man, who had not spoken hitherto, laughed shortly. "Supposing it's true," he suggested.

"It isn't true," snapped the Secretary. "And if it were, there'd be no use admitting it. We don't want a panic. What's the matter now?" he asked, as another official entered the room.

"A despatch from General Brown," answered the other. "There's been some mistake about the provision of ammunition for the Artillery. He says it hasn't reached him."

"Ridiculous," exclaimed the Secretary. "He doesn't know what he's talking about. Tell him he's made a mistake."

The official hesitated. "The General says that the mistake is at this end," he said at last. "We have been making enquiries, and I'm afraid it was sent to Birmingham instead of Bungay."

The Secretary wheeled round on him savagely. "Don't stand there talking nonsense," he said. "I know the ammunition is all right. Let General Brown know I say so."

The clerk left the room, and the Secretary drew a pile of papers towards him. "Now, gentlemen," he said. "About these gaiters for the Northern Command—"

The House was crowded, for the ominous news had been disseminated. The little buzz of talk died away as the Leader of the Opposition rose to ask a question as to the rumour that a large force of Territorials had been cut to pieces in Suffolk. There was a tense silence as the Minister rose. He had carefully rehearsed his part, even to the white flower in his buttonhole. If he had qualms himself, if he felt any doubt, any premonition of the truth, it was not apparent in his bearing. He took the right note. He did not attempt the superior, sarcastic tone of some of his colleagues. He admitted frankly that there were disquieting rumours, but he pointed out that such rumours always flourished in time of war. He cited well-known examples from the Battle of Waterloo onward. But he assured his audience that, from information they had at the War Office, these rumours might safely be disregarded. Our troops were in overwhelming force, and Ministers were hourly expecting news of a decisive victory. Members might reassure themselves. They might sleep safely in their beds and wake to find that the shadow had passed.

The House cheered him when he sat down. He had told members, with all the weight of authority, just what they had longed to hear.

The subject would have dropped but for the pertinacity of a private member. He was a man owing no definite allegiance to either party. He took an independent line, and cared little for official platitudes. He spoke slowly, but his sentences distilled gall. What grounds were there for this optimism? If the War Office had information, it could not be withheld. If the news were good, what need of secrecy? If bad, then it was right for the representatives of the people to know it and to discuss what measures should be taken. "You bid us sleep securely," he concluded. "What security can you offer us that we shall not wake to find the enemy hammering at our gates?"

The Minister rose slowly and with a certain pomposity. He had to regret, he said, and he thought the House would share his regret, that a jarring note should have been introduced. Probably the honourable member had not counted the importance of his words. What was said in that House would be reported, and a thousand towns would read the report. As for the information demanded, it would not be in the public interest to supply it. He hoped the House would support the Government at this critical moment.

The House cheered again and, refusing to listen to the importunate member, settled down comfortably to the discussion of a purely party matter, which, indeed, had been discussed for the last twenty years and was now rather further from a settlement than in the beginning.

The evening sun was shining across the Suffolk marshes as it had shone through all the centuries. But to-night there was something unfamiliar in the landscape. Sheep and cattle there were none, but the marshes did not lack tenants—curious huddled masses

uniform in colour, save when the sun glinted on steel. Far away was the dull booming of guns. On a hill to westward a helio. was flashing. Northward, a captive balloon hung like a vulture over the battlefield. Southward, a farmhouse was burning, and in the far distance a column of black smoke marked the trail of the conqueror.

It was the "real thing." The real thing at last. All day the battle had flowed and eddied across the once peaceful countryside. Now the clamour was dying away; save when the guns boomed and thudded, there was an eerie silence. The great wave had come and had passed over the pitiful defences in its path. Deserted guns and wagons, dead and dying horses, dead and dying men. It had come, it was the "real thing." There was no doubt of that.

On a little eminence, five miles inland, the battle flickered pitifully. Behind a poor attempt at a rampart, lay a little band of Territorials. Gaunt men, desperately weary, wounded most of them, brought here to be butchered. The last remnant. They lay in their trench, firing steadily. They had lost all sensation of fear and even of thought. They fired quite mechanically. They had no individuality, they were wheels in a machine whose power slackened with every revolution. Had they been capable of thought, they might have surrendered; as it was, they went on firing.

The fire slackened; there were only half-a-dozen of them now. Then the ammunition gave out. Everything had given out. The organisation had broken down everywhere. Regiments had been left without orders and had wandered blindly into the enemy's hands. There had been little ammunition for the guns, and the gunners, trained only to fire at a fixed target at a known range, could neither manœuvre their guns nor work them with effect.

With one accord the men in the trench threw down their rifles. One of them shifted his water-bottle forward—"Just a swig each," he said. "Now then"—all standing—"are you ready?"

The men stood up, staring at him vacantly. He raised his bottle. "Here's Hell to the War Office!"

A volley rang out, clear and distinct in the evening air. The sun sank behind the hill.

It was finished.

THE MORALS OF THE BRIGHTON POLICE.

OUR OFFICIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

In our last issue we stated that our Special Commissioner had proceeded to Brighton to investigate what appeared to be a sensational affair in connection with the local police force.

Our action was determined by receipt of numerous letters from ratepayers, asking us to expose what they alleged to be a scandalous state of things.

The air of Brighton is bracing—alike to the police and visitors. Brighton is noted for its pretty girls. The Brighton police force is a soldierly body of men, and a few of them have fallen victims to temptation.

Some three months ago a married constable was charged with having unorthodox relations with a local damsel. He was hauled up before the Watch Committee and instantly discharged. There we may leave him, with the remark that he immediately obtained another situation, at slightly higher wages.

The Chief Superintendent—also a married man—was hauled up for a similar offence. His punishment by the Watch Committee was a reduction in rank, his salary being reduced from £210 to £104 per annum.

It is considered by a number of people who have written us that the superior officer should have been dismissed from the force, like the Constable—what was sauce for the goose should have been sauce for the gander. We are, however, able to tell them that in the case of the Chief Superintendent there were extenuating circumstances, which need not be entered into here, and that, in the light of these, the man has not only been adequately punished, but even severely dealt with.

JOHN BULL'S Christmas Presents.

Unique Scheme of Distribution.

**CELEBRATING OUR MILLION CIRCULATION—NOW
RAPIDLY APPROACHING.**

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ONE MILLION COPIES WEEKLY.

We want to accomplish that feat by the end of the present year—or, at the very latest, by the end of May next, when the journal will be five years old.

Will you help us? There is no limit to the ways in which you can do so. You may pass your copy on to a friend, when you have read it, with a recommendation to take us regularly in future; you may buy a second, or even a third or fourth copy, and send it to some acquaintance who may not at present be amongst our readers; you may leave a copy in the train, or the tram, or the 'bus; you may introduce us to your colleagues in the office, the shop, the factory; you may talk about us at home, in the restaurant, at parties, at meetings; you may quote us in your letters; in fact, you may, if you will, become our constant friend and canvasser. That is, of course, if you like us. If you don't, then you may blackguard us and curse us, up hill and down dale, and warn all your friends against us. That is equally effective.

Now, we are not of an ungrateful disposition. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and one good turn deserves another. We must have that Million Circulation—whatever it costs to acquire it (once obtained, it will be our fault if we do not keep it). To secure it, we are spending Thousands of Pounds on Advertising. Look at our wonderful Posters! We are also endeavouring to give our readers good value for money. That, of course, is the main consideration. Well, *Christmas is coming*, and ON CHRISTMAS EVE WE WILL DISTRIBUTE

£2,000 Worth of Presents

AMONGST THOSE READERS WHO HAVE HELPED US MOST.

We leave the method entirely to them. All we ask them to do is to send us, from time to time, one of the Coupons which will be found below, acquainting us of what they are doing. We shall then carefully collate and examine the Coupons, and apportion the Presents—which will consist of:

15 NOTES
POSTAL ORDERS
WATCHES
CLOCKS
TRAVELLING AND
DRESSING BAGS
WORK BOXES
BICYCLES
UMBRELLAS
WALKING STICKS
PIPES

CIGARS & CIGAR CASES
CASES OF WINES
AND SPIRITS
TURKEYS
GEESE
PLUM PUDDINGS
CRACKERS
CUTLERY
GLASS
GAMES
BOOKS

And all kinds of other useful and seasonable things.

To be entitled to participate in the Distribution, all you have to do is to push our sales, *in your own way*, between now and

DECEMBER 20th,

and to send us in, *not later than that date*—AND AS OFTEN AS YOU LIKE IN THE MEANTIME—one of the Coupons printed below.

ARE YOU READY? GO!

Coupon.—Christmas Present Distribution.

I have assisted to bring the circulation of JOHN BULL up to One Million Copies in the following manner:

Here describe
what you have
done, as shortly
as possible.

Name _____

Address _____

24/9/10.

THE SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL AGAIN.

THE BENCH SITS ON ITS DIGNITY.

Mr. L. Campbell Johnston, of Woodcote Grove, Coulsdon, has sent us a complaint of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Surrey County Council. Mr. Campbell Johnston tells us that last year, on account of letting his house and going abroad, he omitted to take out a licence for his gardener. In May this year the Clerk of the Surrey County Council called his attention to the fact, and demanded that he should take out three licences. Mr. Campbell Johnston wrote back pointing out that one of the three persons mentioned was neither employed nor paid by him, whilst another was a labourer, not a gardener, although he sometimes helped in weeding, and only received 15s. a week and a room. To avoid trouble, Mr. Campbell Johnston took out a licence for both the gardener and the labourer, and after informing the Clerk he had done so, thought the matter ended. Two months later, however, he received a summons for keeping three male servants without a licence, and was commanded to appear before the Croydon Bench "to answer the charge." Being a very busy man, Mr. Campbell Johnston thought that he could deal with the matter by post, and that it would be sufficient if the licences were sent in a registered letter to the person who signed the summons (Edward Densham) for the inspection of the Bench. But apparently Mr. Campbell Johnston reckoned without his host, in this case the Clerk, who wrote to him on August 27th, informing him that it was impertinent of him to approach the Bench, and that he had been fined £10 15s., or seven days. Mr. Campbell Johnston thereupon consulted his solicitor, who after inquiring into the matter, wrote as follows:—

Justice's Clerk declines to allow any re-hearing, and there is no power to do anything except to appeal. The question of the fine and costs is really one within the discretion of the local Justice. I am afraid the only advice I can give is to pay the fine and make an end of the matter.

And Mr. Campbell Johnston, of course, paid. But the fact remains that he was fined for keeping *three* servants after taking out the licences for two, as was known to the Magistrate's Clerk, and which licences were actually in the possession of the Clerk at the time when the fine was inflicted. This may be good law, but we agree with Mr. Campbell Johnston that it is bad justice.

THE POLITE LETTER WRITER.

AN ESSEX READER SAYS WE RUN OUR JOURNAL ON THE
"CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLE OF LIES, SWANK AND
EVERYTHING BAD."

Here is another charming specimen of polite letter-writing. Considering the "hot shop" in store for us at "Judgment day," does not Mr. Wade think we might be left in peace till then? We are delighted to know that trade is "twenty-seven millions better"—which probably accounts for our increasing circulation.

Print this in your rotten rag of lies and swank, H. Bottomley, alias JOHN BULL, if you care to. Your journal is the vilest lying rag printed in 1910. Your venom is expended on every religious sect, from Catholic to Salvation Army. What a mean, wicked thing to sell a penny rag? If instead of holding yourself up to be a judge, you wrote the history of all your shady transactions it would be much better. What about the £20,000 widow's case and the Hansard papers and scores of others? Just because a few lazy dirty tramps and fallen women pull your leg about the Church Army and Salvation Army you think yourself very clever, but neither of these organisations want any of your praise, and I am sure they care nothing for your curses or spiteful venom. These people will still be preaching the gospel years after JOHN BULL have dropped to pieces. Give yourself plenty of rope and you will hang yourself. My word, you will have a hot shop in the Judgment day. Such Members of Parliament as you got the nation in such an awful state it will take years to get it right, but your paper is run on the lines of Conservative principles—lies, swank and everything bad; but the nation is too clever to be gulled by Blues any more. False profits, Tariff Reform, not needed. Twenty-seven millions better trade. Trade bad ever since Boer war. Who caused it? Why, Lies and Swank. Colonel Wright—*why did he leave?* Traitor, he should join JOHN BULL rag.

FREDERICK WADE.

A LABOUR EXCHANGE SCANDAL.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE STEPNEY MANAGER.—
MR. BUXTON TAKES ACTION.

In consequence of Mr. Bottomley receiving a complaint from one of his constituents regarding her treatment at a farm at Wisbech—to which she had been sent by an official at one of the Labour Exchanges—in fulfilment of his duties as Parliamentary representative of the division, he forwarded to Mr. Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, a statement of the case. Had proper inquiry been regularly made into the alleged grievance, we should not have thought it necessary to refer publicly to the matter, but Mr. Bottomley's communication was evidently forwarded to Mr. Greig, the official complained of, who is the manager of the Whitechapel and several neighbouring bureaux. The result was that Mr. Greig called upon the young woman referred to, and stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Bottomley containing complaints regarding her treatment and, she states, told her "to be a sensible girl and take his advice, or she might regret it." He sent her to a place in the neighbourhood, where he said hands were required, but the people there expressed surprise at the visit, as they said no workers were wanted. He then called at her home, and asked her to see him at the Hackney Exchange, which she did in his room. He produced a typewritten letter of withdrawal of statements made in her previous communication, which he had had prepared, and told her that "he would be fair to her if she was fair to him." She replied that, in consequence of her visit to the farm, she had had to pawn her brooch and ring, and he remarked that "it was very sad, but that she was not to worry about them, as he could promise that she would get them back in a very short time." He asked her to write out the document, addressing one copy to Mr. Bottomley and another to himself—both these copies appearing on the face of them to have been her own composition and written spontaneously. Mr. Greig then put penny stamps on each letter and posted them—even the one addressed to himself! He gave the girl twopence, after he had obtained possession of the letters, in order that she might go to the Stepney Exchange to get a "good job," as he said she was "worth it." When, however, he saw her there, he told her he was sorry, but experienced hands were required.

Not hearing from him again she, on July 29th, wrote:—

In reference to my letter of withdrawal sent to Mr. Bottomley, as advised by you, of which I have sent you a copy, and am in receipt of acknowledgment of same, I wish to state that I have regretted same, as it repudiates the previous statements made by me by letter to Mr. Bottomley. As I have not heard from you in reference to the promise verbally made by you to redeem my ring and brooch, and refund money spent by me, I may say that I am advised to put the whole case again before Mr. Bottomley. I am prepared still further to substantiate my first allegations and statements by producing witnesses who were at the farm and went through worse experiences by being compelled to walk from Wisbech to London. I am determined that this affair shall be thoroughly thrashed out, as it is evident that sufficient care was not taken to ensure the care and safety of young girls and women necessary in the farming out of female labour, where such labour is at a distance from the employee's home.

To this she received the following answer:—

I am in receipt of your letter of July 29th, 1910. I must repudiate the utterly ridiculous statement that I promised that your jewellery should be redeemed, and money that you have spent repaid.

Surely there cannot be the slightest ground for such an accusation, or is it that you have considered our promise to do all in our power to get you employment—which we have done successfully—was to be taken that way? I shall be glad if you will please explain.

The reference to his having obtained her employment, she explains by stating that they told her she could have a job at Kingsland as a tailor's presser, but that when she got there she was informed that what was wanted was a girl just from school, at five shillings a week.

She answered as follows:—

You asked me for a meaning, in your letter, which I am about to give you. You asked me to withdraw all statements made by me in letter to Mr. Bottomley, which I willingly done. You made me a copy in typewriting for me to write from, and told me how to do it. You said that my jewellery was all right and not to worry about it, as you could promise that I should get it back. Had I been as sensible as you at the time,

things may have been different. I can see through it all now. You say it was only a promise of finding me employment, but what you have sent me for were either suited or it did not suit me. You don't suppose a young woman of my age is going to work for five or six shillings a week. After everything was over and in your favour, you told me you had a good job that day. I went to Stepney Exchange. When I got there I was sent to a place which you yourselves did not know if they wanted anyone. You said you would let me know, but I never had a line from you, so I thought it was time I wrote. I must tell you that my parents are very much upset about my doing the writing business. My father thinks it right that I should see into things properly. He also said, the morning you came to my home for me, you should have said what your business was, and not say I was to be at the Exchange by two o'clock as you had work for me. I am going to write to Mr. Bottomley again, telling him how I wrote the second letter, and for what cause. He must think that I am telling untruths, and that is what I am thinking of more than anything else.

To this Mr. Greig rejoined:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply I must point out that your statements are quite incapable of proof.

You told me that you regretted having made certain statements in your letter to Mr. Bottomley, M.P., and expressed a desire to withdraw same.

This you did not do at my dictation, but because you stated that you thought it would be only right that you should do so.

And there the matters rests for the moment.

What are the allegations which elicit this remarkable correspondence? In the girl's own words they are:—

I applied to the Labour Exchange, Well Street, Hackney, on June 28th, 1910, and was at once sent to Mr. Wilson's farm, Wisbech, in order to pick fruit.

On arrival there I found the bunks in which we were to sleep were very dirty; the straw on which we had to lie was full of insects, ants, and beetles; there were no doors, but only a piece of canvas drawn across.

Men and women had to sleep in this shed, and the married couples were only parted by a piece of canvas.

The only fruit picking I did was on the morning of June 30th, and then two of us earned one shilling and a penny between us before breakfast. My companion was a local girl—also sent by the Stepney Bureau—who is willing to bear out my statement.

There was no proper w.c. or sanitary accommodation.

On June 31st I made up my mind to leave, and got my fare by pawning a brooch and a ring.

Seven shillings went in my fare home, and the other two shillings was spent in food between Miss — and myself.

We may say that we also have corroboration from two other young women, who were compelled to walk home from Wisbech, enduring privation. All four were engaged by Mr. Greig.

MR. BUXTON TAKES ACTION.

Since writing the above, we have received the following satisfactory letter from Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade. There we must leave the matter:—

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

September 10th, 1910.

DEAR MR. BOTTOMLEY,—With regard to the case of Miss Stuart, about which you wrote to me on August 27th, I am now in a position to state that a searching enquiry has been made into the whole matter by the General Manager and Staff Divisional Officer of the Labour Exchanges Department.

While the Manager of the Stepney Labour Exchange strenuously denies that he in any way induced Miss Stuart to write the letter of withdrawal, which she sent you on the 21st July, still the circumstantial evidence is so much in support of her statements that I have decided to take disciplinary action with regard to the officer concerned.

I would, however, like to point out to you that the girl has suffered no prejudice on account of her original or subsequent complaints, but has been submitted for no less than four vacancies (unfortunately, the employers did not consider her sufficiently experienced to be taken on), and will continue to be notified of any vacancies which may appear to be suitable to her qualifications.

Yours very truly,

SYDNEY BUXTON.

HOME.

By JIM CROW.

[Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective; cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.]

The restless fit, which overtakes most folk during the alleged summer and drives them to seek variety in discomfort, is now subsiding. The wanderers are beginning to wonder whether it was worth while to squander savings on crowded trains, damp beds, lodging-house cats, highwaymen's hostelries, all the pinchbeck pleasures of perambulation. Once every year, at any rate, they are inclined to echo the maudlin sentiments of the song which we associate chiefly with the alien name of Patti. Perhaps, however, their enthusiasm is partly due to the discovery that roaming amid pleasures and palaces is an overrated amusement.

IS HOME COSMOPOLITAN?

We are strangely proud of having made a corner in home; of having established a monopoly of the word. But as a matter of fact, most foreigners have seized the idea. The French *chez soi* conveys it to a certain extent, while their *foyer* (the hearth) is more intimate, more poetical. As Byron said of some high-flown virtue, it sounds devilish fine in a stanza. The Germans say *zu Hause*, and a house does not immediately inspire the same devotion as a home; but they use *Heimath* in a grandiloquent way; they speak of *Heimweh*, though it is difficult to conceive of home-sickness away from their black bread and horse-flesh; and they suggest a vineyard in such names as Rudesheimer, Hochheimer, Pumpenheimer. I am not going to weary you with a philological dissertation. Run through the whole gamut of foreign tongues for yourselves, and you will find that all peoples have a regard for their collection of goods and chattels, for the inherited possessions which are summed up as household gods.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

This sentiment is not exclusively territorial. It applies just as much to the nomad's tents and herds as it does to the parks and forests which your duke's ancestors stole from the poor. Primarily a pride of possession, akin to vulgar purse-pride, it often degenerates into the commonest and silliest forms of vanity. Who has not noticed how the owner of some wretched country-house drags his guests round the stables and pig-sties, as though a horse and a sow were strange prehistoric beasts? And the man with the suburban villa insists on your inspecting his herbaceous border, gaping at his gilly-flowers and lupins, munching his green apples. The idea soon reaches bathos when superiority is supposed to attach to articles of food, because they happen to be produced at home. At last the fraudulent grocer takes advantage of this by advertising his mixture of sugar and pumpkin as "home-made jam."

OTHER PEOPLE'S HOMES.

You may like your own home because you are used to it, because you have trained your odalisques to study your habits and minister to your creature comforts. But the more you like your own home, the less you will like that of other people. I always regard it as a mistaken kindness when friends invite me to stay with them. Indeed, I only go if I have some object to serve and regard it as more important than the cultivation of good humour. I know I shall sleep in cotton sheets, smell kippers at breakfast, drink Indian tea, meet herds of bores. Even for transacting business, you are at a disadvantage away from your home. As for pleasure, that is no longer to be expected, since hospitality died with the three-bottle men.

SLAVERY HALL.

The Early Victorian delirium lingers longest in the home. Some of the stiff, unsightly furniture is beginning to wear out, thank God. But the snuffy, snuffling, cut and dried, semi-military atmosphere is hard to kill. Your retired alderman may talk about Liberty Hall, but he will raise his eyebrows if you do not fall in with his plans for your amusement. These often begin with that vain superstition, family prayers,—primarily designed as a parade of the household, so that you may know for certain that your host keeps a butler, footmen, a fat cook and minor maids. I have never been able to discover why they cannot be left to recite orisons in the privacy of their bed-

chambers instead of coming between me and my breakfast. Then I am expected to disappear and write letters; or dawdle and gossip, until it is time to go out and shoot something. Unless an occasion for flirting arises, the afternoon will be a weary repetition of the morning. As for the evening, you are lucky if it does not resolve itself into a course of silly songs and dismal games. As for Sunday, the Lord help you. If you retain any remnants of common-sense, you will have sent yourself a telegram and called yourself away on urgent business before that dread day.

NOT AT HOME.

We hear a great deal about the joys of home life. But what a small portion of the average man's life is spent at home. In fact, there must be thousands and thousands of persons who leave home six days a week immediately after a hasty breakfast and only return in time for dinner, except on Saturdays, when they devote their afternoons to golf or tennis. No pleasures and palaces for them, nothing but a high stool or a hard arm-chair in a stuffy office. What can they know about home? What have they to do with household gods, family feelings, or the customs of the clan? By the way, isn't it funny that rich men, who make their offices their homes, don't make their offices more homelike?

HOME-HELLS.

Is it, then, wonderful that the home is fast dying out? Soon it will only survive in the institutions which have usurped the name and prostituted the functions. A home for lost dogs or starving cats is all very well, if it provides a sanctuary for forlorn creatures. But "a home from home" usually turns out to be the advertisement of an inferior boarding-house, where homeliness is replaced by familiarity. A nursing home often veils a charnel-house, where surgeons perform unnecessary operations and patients are starved or neglected by incompetent, esurient females; sometimes it cloaks an informal abode of love. Then there is another kind of home, where the victims of intemperance retire to recover from their debauches. A home, it seems, may mean an asylum for the feeble-minded. It is also an euphemism for a penitentiary. I remember strolling into a police-court and hearing the magistrate apostrophise an unhappy woman: "You had much better agree to go into a home." "No, sir, thank you," she replied; "you are very kind, but I would rather go my own way." After further futile persuasions he ordered her to enter into recognisances to be of good behaviour, or else go to gaol for a month. I went away humming "Home, sweet home," and meditating over the irony, the desecration, the pathos of the word he had used. Need we wonder that "homely" has come to be used to qualify ugliness?

THE OLD-FASHIONED HOME.

It is so long since the ideal home has ceased to exist that I find some difficulty in describing it. But I remember scampering home from school, with loud huzzas and throbbing pulses, to a great red house, covered with creepers, where a warm welcome awaited me. I remember coming home in times of trouble, sure of comfort and consolation and a fresh lease of hope. I associate home with Christmas trees and crackling logs, snow-white beards and rose-red noses, sympathy and warmth. There must be a touch of feudalism about home. Not the feudalism of the modern magnate, who revives all the seigniorial rights and performs none of the seigniorial duties, but the feudalism where the butler and the gardener are like younger sons, full of reciprocal interests with the heads of their clan.

THE IRONY OF HOME.

Home must always be the luxury of the few. Still more homeless than the wretch who spends his day in an office and his nights in a flat is the man in the hovel, living from hand to mouth, never knowing when he may be called upon to exchange the shelter of his shaky roof for the horrors of the streets. I sometimes think that, in their campaign for propagating contentment amongst the poor, the rich have few engines so efficacious as the simple sanctity, the monstrous irony, of the word Home. Starving on straw; beneath rotten rafters, beggared by the crimes of capitalists, with all the fruits of his toil in pawn, with rent-collecting cormorants on his door-step, the afflicted of God is taught to heave a grateful sigh, and murmur that, be it never so humble, there's no place like Home. Very often he might thank Heaven that there are few places like home.

THE "LEICESTER LUNATIC."

ANOTHER BLASPHEMOUS EFFUSION OF THE CHRISTIAN-SOCIALIST TAILOR.

We are informed that at the Guardians Election last November the following "address" was freely circulated by the Leicester Lunatic:—

NEWTON WARD.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

"When we have annointed our eyes with the spital of love, and wipe them clean from all political goul, with the napkin of righteousness."

"Thy Kingdom Come." "Sirs, ye are My brethren."

The next National Parliament is the day and age when all working men and women in Great Britain can have a fixed wage for life of (three pounds) £3 per week, with freedom of travel, and all rent and taxation ended, and all the Blind and Cripples taken from the streets of beggary and want, and given good wages, and all the Sick and weakly people taken to the clime of health, all children going to school above the age of ten will receive good wages weekly, to cover their physical needs and buy it beautiful clothing, dolls and toys to brighten its intellect. And when men have regained their natural instinct and parental love for their children, then they will vote and put Roberts into power in the local and National Parliaments, so that he can open the door to all that is brightest and best.

There will be no Rent or Taxation in our kingdom,—for the British working men and women to allow a law to stand on our statue book to make us pay in our lifetime more than the value of a house and not own a brick is madness. I shall run all trains and ships free, and every man and woman shall be put to work, and he that will not work, shall not eat. No man or woman shall be allowed to work longer than five hours each day, and no man or woman shall be allowed to work after the age of 45 years, and all those children we see hopping about the streets on crutches shall be better cared for and given wages. Once more the days of peace will be given to the coming mothers so that they can fulfil their natural function and bring forth the healthy baby that will suckle at the breast the milk of purity for a healthy physical nation. Every bride at the alter of marriage shall be presented with a golden ring by the state, the days of the poor man and woman bringing the parish loaf home with its small dole will be ended for ever.

Change of scenery and travel will broaden and brighten the mental faculty more than the maps or pictures on the school walls, and I want you to put me into power to send all the school children, with their parents consent, upon a tour round the world the last four years of their school age, at the nation's expense, to make them bright and intellectual men and women, to be well guarded by our soldiers and sailors, under the charge of their teachers and most efficient physicians in our land, and bring them back healthy and free from disease, to bring forward the new generation.

Now they tell us that the great Master is coming upon this earth in a few years, so I must have the British Empire in applepie order, in it there shall be no crime, hunger, or disease, and no gaols, workhouse and asylums, and no idlers, no man living upon rent, taxation, hired labour, interest, commission or usury, our kingdom must be ready, everybody in perfect order, all rendering social service to each other, and using the nation's money in common, so that the great Nazarene when He arrives, will place the crown of righteousness upon the British throne and give great blessing to our good King Edward VII and his queen, with the command to rule this world in peace, then shall every man in the British Empire smoke his pipe of comfort free from taxation, with beer of purity, while listening to the orchestral strains of the parish bands.

FELLOW WORKERS,—I am out of work, and I am trying to gain a seat in Newton Ward, for the Council, as I want to talk to our local rulers upon new thought for new laws. I also want to fight for a seat in Parliament, so that I can fix that great principle of Christ and his Vinyard upon the throne of the British Nation, to guide our rulers through all ages. Then unemployment, hunger and crime will never be known in our kingdom, everyone will be at work, everyone will have the use of plenty of money all their lives to cover their physical needs. This is a beautiful work to undertake to do, but I am doing it for our Lord's sake, and to save our nation from centuries of hunger, starvation and oppression to the poor, and when I pass into the great unknown to leave the world better bred, fed and clothed, enjoying all the grandeur of life that nature can give to the coming people, and so I am asking all ministers of the gospels and all men and women who are in sympathy with my address to at once send me a subscription or donation or what you can afford if only a penny stamp, or some work to raise my expenses, and get a bit of bread, so that I can go out and preach this gospel and deliver my bills all over our nation, for as soon as the workers understand this gospel it will at once be made the law of our land.

I Make Trousers to suit all Classes from 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d. up to 30s., Fit, Style, and Best Value, or money returned, send for patterns or Call. Repairs!

VOTE FOR ROBERTS! Christian Socialist.

114, Churchgate, Leicester.

POLLING DAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND ITS MEMBERS.

THE CASE OF MR. G. P. NORTON, F.C.A.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants holds a deservedly high place amongst those organisations which officially represent the various professions. Its Charter and Bye-laws are admirable in letter and in spirit. It guarantees the efficiency, integrity and character of all its members; it compels "the observance of strict rules of conduct," and Clause 20 of its Bye-laws reads as follows:—

"If any person while he is a member of the Institute is held by the Council on the complaint of any person aggrieved to have been guilty of any act or default discreditable to a Public Accountant . . . he shall be liable to be excluded from membership."

Now Mr. J. W. Denham, late of J. W. Denham and Co., Meltham, now of Woodland Mount, Huddersfield, has made bitter complaint of the action of Mr. G. P. Norton, a Fellow of the Institute, of Huddersfield, who was engaged in the winding-up of Mr. Denham's bankrupt estate. Mr. Denham has made representations to the Institute charging Mr. Norton with having prepared a false and fraudulent balance sheet of his affairs. As to the truth or falsity of this charge we express no opinion whatever. Our concern is only with the action of the Institute upon it. In reply to Mr. Denham, and under the date of June 3rd, 1910, the Secretary, Mr. George Colville, writes:—

"The Council have made a rule that they would not take action in which legal action might lie against any of its members, until such legal action had been taken. To do otherwise would be unfair both to the public and to our members, as action on the part of the Council might prejudice one side or the other in subsequent proceedings."

We cannot reconcile this decision of the Council with the clause which we have quoted above, which means, if words have meaning, that the complaint of any aggrieved person against a member shall be inquired into, and if he is found guilty he shall be liable to expulsion. Mr. Denham took this view of the matter and pressed it upon the attention of the Council. In a letter dated June 6th, 1910, he said that he was not in a position to take legal action, and the Secretary replied next day that he was not satisfied that Mr. Denham could not take action, either civil or criminal. To this Mr. Denham wrote a lengthy reply in which he says that it must be obvious that he as a bankrupt was not in a position to move by either civil or criminal procedure, and on June 9th the Secretary replied in a letter, from which we quote the following:—

"If the Council were to open an inquiry and found your complaint justified, there is little doubt that means would be readily found to commence civil proceedings with the result that the action of the Council would prejudice the defendant in meeting your claim before a jury."

On the other hand, if the Council found that your complaint had no foundation, you might find yourself subject to civil or criminal proceedings for libel with a like result.

These are the reasons which actuate the Council in the course they pursue."

We venture to describe these reasons as very bad ones.

How can a member of the Institute be held to have behaved improperly if the Council do not inquire into his behaviour? Surely the Council must see that a man who has been aggrieved, and has been a victim of misconduct on the part of a member of the Institute, may be so placed that he is not in a position to take either civil or criminal proceedings! The cost of legal proceedings taken by private citizens is heavy. Where is a bankrupt to find the money? And if a man in that position is unable to take such proceedings, how does the Institute justify refusal to inquire into the allegations made by him? Obviously, charges may be made of so flimsy a character that the Council would be perfectly justified in disregarding them, but it is not suggested that here the charges are frivolous. Without, as we have said above, expressing any opinion as to whether they are well founded or not, we have sufficient evidence before us to warrant us in saying that the charges made by Mr. Denham are *prima facie* of such a character that it is the bounden duty of the Institute to investigate them, and to either dismiss them as unproved, or, if satisfied of their truth, to itself take the appropriate legal proceedings.

Mr. J. HOPE, who writes from Islington, is asked to send us his full address.

THE SINKING OF THE "BRITISH STANDARD."**THE CAPTAIN PAYS US A VISIT.**

It is long since an enquiry into the loss of a ship has created such widespread interest as was shown in the case of the steamship *British Standard*, of Cardiff. The enquiry lasted ten days, and, throughout, the Court was crowded. In the end, Mr. T. W. Stead, the Stipendiary who undertook the enquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade, was unable to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of the vessel foundering, but he and his assessors held that there was presumptive evidence to show that the cause was wilfully put into operation by human agency in some way which there was no reliable evidence to indicate; but whilst the Court was unable to arrive at a positive decision as to what led to the foundering of the vessel, it had no difficulty in deciding that but for the gross negligence of the master and chief engineer the ship might have been saved. Accordingly, the certificate of the chief engineer has been suspended for twelve months, and he has been ordered to pay 50 guineas towards the cost of the enquiry, and the certificate of the master, Paul Braun, has been suspended for eighteen months, and he is required to pay 1,000 guineas towards the cost of the enquiry, these punishments being inflicted upon the two men "owing to their acts, omissions, and falsities."

Captain Braun has sent us a very long statement, in which he seeks to show that he is being most unjustly treated, and he has followed up his written communication by a visit, in which he asked us to take up the case, and to do what we can to put him right in the public estimation. We regret we cannot help him in the matter. Without expressing any opinion as to the cause of the loss of the ship, we find ample justification for the finding of the Court.

The Court held that the foundering was not due to the cargo, its distribution, method of loading, or quantity; that it was not due to the unseaworthiness of the vessel; that it was not due to external accidental violence, such as a sunken rock; and that the master did not take steps that were available to ascertain the cause, to check its operations, or to save the vessel. If these findings are correct, as they seem to us to be upon the evidence, then Captain Braun richly deserves the punishment inflicted upon him. We have only to add that the *British Standard* was a steamship on her first voyage, with a cargo of 5,500 tons of coal, bound from Bristol to Rio de Janeiro; that the total amount of insurance was £55,300, and the approximate value of the interests at risk £46,378; so that there was an over-insurance of £8,922.

"A NEW FORM OF BLACKMAIL."**IS THE "DETECTIVE AGENCY'S" LETTER THE WORK OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC?**

We have received many communications regarding our article, under the above heading, in last week's issue, which—in view of the natural reticence of the victims, especially if they had admitted guilt by sending money—clearly indicate that the country has been flooded with the printed blackmailing effusion we then reproduced, the districts of Swansea, Canterbury, and Bridgwater receiving special attention. Many of the recipients are persons in quite humble positions. In the case of each town, the name of a different "Secretary" is given, who, it is stated, is prepared to take the hush money—but many of the persons thus named are of undoubted respectability, and have evidently been made the victims of a fiendish plot.

It is certainly a case for police intervention.

OUR NEWEST POSTER.

Once more the canvas on the famous Strand hoarding is changed, and the enormous space—once occupied by the celebrated House of Commons scene, followed by the great Political Derby picture (which, by the way, is now causing huge crowds to assemble in Birmingham), is now covered with a magnificent oil painting by Mr. Rowland Holyoake, from the design of Mr. Charles Crombie, representing John Bull and his Family at the Seaside. In the gathering are discerned almost every public man of note, with Mr. Lloyd George, of course, going round with the hat. We hope to publish a full key to the poster at an early date, and, in the meantime, advise all our readers when in the neighbourhood of the Strand to make a point of seeing it. It is the latest thing in mural advertising.

THE LONDONDERRY MAGISTRATES.**A VERY "PETTY" BENCH.**

Taken as a body, the Londonderry magistrates would appear to be a very tame lot. Up till about four years ago, the chair at Petty Sessions was taken by the senior magistrate, usually by the late Alderman Bell. After the death of this gentleman, a Mr. William Austin, who had just been appointed a justice, saw the opportunity of forcing himself in front of his seniors, and force himself he did. Chairmen wait, as a rule, until they are asked to take the chair, and the asking is sometimes the outcome of delicate manoeuvring. Mr. William Austin did not, however, wait to be asked to preside at the Derry Petty Sessions—if he had he would very likely have been waiting yet. He performed a delicate manoeuvre, and for the benefit of other aspiring chairmen, this is how he did it. After the style of the person who wishes a good seat in a theatre, Mr. Austin got to the Court House in good time and by planting himself early at the door leading on to the Bench he got there first, and without any ceremony walked into the chair. The other senior magistrates who were present were of course indignant, but being of a tame disposition, they did not like to protest in front of a crowded Court. After a time, a meeting of the magistrates was called by some of the justices who were bolder than the others.

There was a good attendance. It was proposed and unanimously agreed that in future the chair should be occupied by the senior magistrate present. Mr. Austin did not attend this meeting, but a record of the doings of his brother "worships" was supplied to the local press and in this way he became aware of the regard they had for him.

What did Mr. Austin do in such circumstances? He just stayed away from the Court for one week, after which he again planted himself at the door first, got the chair, and has occupied the position since—something like five years. Those who would protest have in disgust ceased attending the Court. Mr. Austin not only presides now, but he actually gives out decisions without consulting the dummies who sit on the Bench. The Court he sits in is a new one, built at the expense of the ratepayers of the city only two years ago. There isn't, however, enough style about it for Mr. Austin and the others who sit under him, so with characteristic audacity, the Clerk of the Petty Sessions was instructed to apply to the Corporation to have improvements and additions done before the end of September. This application was refused, 8 voting against the application and 2 for it. We congratulate the eight and we must certainly say that the corporator who proposed that the application be refused did not mince words in telling the magistrates what he thought about them. We understand that since then one of the dummies has declared that he will not attend Court nor will he sign any summonses until the Corporation provide a consultation room in keeping with the dignity of his office!

The outcome of this strike will be watched with great local interest.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE ARMY.**MORE REMARKABLE REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**

The following is an interesting document:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Brook-Smith, R.G.A.,
Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Outer Defences,
Portsmouth,
29th August, 1910.

MARRIED RATIONS.

The hour for drawing Married Rations is 11 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. N.C.O.'s and men are warned that their rations must be drawn at above hour, either by themselves or by arrangement. *Failure to comply with above order will be treated as an offence.*

The rations must be somewhat dubious in quality when people have to be threatened with punishment should they fail to draw them. We wonder, by the way, what the punishment would be. Perhaps Colonel Brook-Smith will tell us.

"FOR SALE: TWO HUNDRED SOULS."—We regret that, by inadvertence, the name of the author—Mr. John W. Lethaby—was not attached to the article which appeared under this heading in our issue of September 10th.

We have a good many complaints of the way in which the Essex Furnishing Co., of Essex Road, Islington, treat their customers. Perhaps other readers who have had dealings with the firm will give us their experiences?

Midland Furnishing Co. Ltd.

15, 17, 19, 21 & 23, SOUTHAMPTON ROW

HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Six doors from the Holborn Restaurant and the G.N., P. & B. Rly. (Holborn Station),
1 minute from Museum Station (Central London Railway), and 3 minutes from Oxford Street.

Our model flats—from £50 to £1,000, and specimen rooms from £10 to £300—have just been redecorated and completely refurnished. We respectfully invite you to inspect them.

Our Second-hand Department is the finest in London. A special Booklet is issued—post free—in conjunction therewith.



Large Oak Sideboard, inlaid with pewter—as shown **£4 4 0**

Any article that we sell may be purchased on our well-known Gradual Payment System without any extra charge or added interest whatsoever. We require no deposit. For cash we allow a discount of Five per cent.

Our Autumn Guide and Catalogue is free

As a special inducement to Country Customers to personally inspect, we shall be pleased to pay their fares to Town on a purchase of £30 worth and upwards.

We should like to point out that we have a special department—working in conjunction with extensive warehouses—for Mail orders. Any country order entrusted to us will receive the same attention as one from Town—and equally prompt delivery.

Country orders are packed free and carriage paid. In the Suburban area we deliver daily by our own plain vans. Carpets and linos planned and laid free.

LAW FOR THE MILLION.

II—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

When two persons agree to marry each other, they enter into a contract which will render either of them liable to an action for damages if he or she, as the case may be, refuses to carry it out; such action is commonly known as a "Breach of Promise." Although a woman is equally as liable as a man for the non-fulfilment of such a contract, it is seldom that a man sues in such circumstances.

The contract need not be in writing, but in order to be successful in such an action the plaintiff must produce some corroborative evidence, such as that the parties showed by their conduct or correspondence that they considered themselves an engaged couple, and were treated as such by their friends. Should no date be fixed, the contract must be fulfilled within a reasonable time, and what is a reasonable time must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

Should both the parties be under the age of 21 years (that is, what is known in law as "infants") at the time the promise was made, neither will be bound by it; should only one of them be over 21 years of age, that one will be bound but not the other. A contract to marry made during infancy cannot be ratified on attaining full age, but an entirely new contract must be entered into.

The parties may get married in any of the following ways:—

(1) *Marriage by Banns.*—The banns must be published on three Sundays in the parish in which the parties reside, and if they reside in different parishes the banns must be published in each. The parties must reside in the parish for fifteen days prior to the first publication of the banns, and the marriage ceremony must take place in one of the churches where the banns have been published within three months of the last publication.

(2) *Marriage by Bishop's Licence.*—In this case the publication of banns is unnecessary. Licences may be obtained at the offices of the Bishop's Registrar; such licence is only available in such licensing Bishop's diocese, and one of the parties must have resided for fifteen days immediately preceding the issue of the licence in the parish in which the marriage is to take place.

In the event of great urgency a special licence may be obtained, which is issued by the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which enables a marriage to be solemnised at any time and place; such licences are obtainable at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C.

(3) *Marriage by Registrar's Licence.*—A licence may also be obtained from a Registrar, and in this case the marriage may take place either at the Registrar's office, or at a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist place of worship. Notice must be given by one of the parties to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she has resided for at least fifteen days; the licence will then be issued at the expiration of one day, and the marriage can take place at any time within three months.

(4) *Marriage by Certificate of Registrar.*—In order to obtain this certificate, the parties must have resided in the district for at least seven days preceding the date of the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar, and in the event of the parties living in different districts, notice must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of each district, and it must be exhibited in his office for twenty-one days.

If in the meantime no valid objection to the marriage is made, the Superintendent Registrar issues his certificate and the marriage may be solemnised any time within three months, either at the office of the Registrar of Marriages or a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist place of worship.

Immediately the marriage ceremony has been solemnised, the legal relationship of "husband and wife" is established, and each undertakes certain duties and incurs certain responsibilities which last so long as that relationship continues. These will be dealt with in a subsequent issue.

OUR attention has been directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Stewart and Stewart, of 83, Alfreton Road, Nottingham, who advertise "handsome tailor-built costume skirts, superbly made and finished, with a pretty present." We are informed that the "pretty present" consists of a small handkerchief worth about 1d., and that the "superbly made" tailor-built costume would be dear at half its price.

MODERN MEN.

By MARY MEADOWS.

IV—THE SHAM SQUIRE.

I believe his grandfather was a big linen-draper or a small attorney. Anyhow, a person who accumulated a fortune in dribblets. However, that was before my time. I can just remember the sham squire's father, a cadaverous old man with groggy knees, very silent, perhaps half-ashamed of the profusion around him. He bought a tract of country as far away as possible from the scenes of the family struggles, gave carte blanche to an architect, and the result was a really lordly pleasure-house. A lake and a forest sprang into being, there are peach-houses and vineries and winter gardens, all the obvious luxuries.

Our friend was sent to Eton and Oxford. All the offspring of the newly rich go to Eton and Oxford. But he never became a gentleman. This is odd, because he was not brought up to an expectation of the purple. He had an elder brother, who was considerate enough to die as a subaltern. Then our friend rose to feudal dignity, while retaining the soul of a sycophant. His whole life has been devoted to a feverish organisation of the lives of all with whom he comes in contact. Tenants, children, guests, all are dragooned, drilled, disciplined until they become patient ministers to his whims.

His wife, poor soul, has long given up all hope of maintaining an individuality. She is weak, floppy and fussy, but she must always be ready to start for Timbuctoo at a moment's notice, may never be shocked or surprised, dare not accept any invitation on her own responsibility. Yet all attempts to instil punctuality have been in vain. So nobody waits for her. Sometimes she only joins a dinner-party with the sweets.

She has not been allowed to shirk motherhood. Olive-branches of all shapes and sizes have been carefully trained along the walls. They are applauded or reproved according to their usefulness to the author of their being. When they are not performing menial tasks, they serve to illustrate the domestic excellence of dear papa. When his daughters marry, he gives them an infinitesimal allowance, scarcely enough to pay for their clothes. Worse still, he tells everybody all about it, expounding all his views upon a husband's duty to maintain his wife. Even at a pinch, an appeal for help is only heard if it affords an opportunity for proclaiming generosity.

That quality is practised erratically. He is very fond of giving showy presents if they are sure to be displayed and discussed. He will bestow a horse with pleasure, but he may hesitate to lend half-a-crown. He will send venison and turkeys and grapes if he is going to spend a week-end with you, but you must not expect a rabbit or a partridge all the rest of the year. He gloats over the receipt of thanks. They are meat and drink and drugs to him. When he has bestowed a gift, you may see him sit up on his hind legs and wriggle like a performing dog and smile all over, mutely imploring for an adequate expression of gratitude. He seems to derive more pleasure from giving than anyone ever did from receiving. It sends a warm glow all down his spine and has a variety of intoxicating effects.

But woe betide you if you do not see eye to eye with his thousand and one prejudices. If you are a smoker, he will ask you sarcastically whether tobacco gives you very great enjoyment. If you do not share his views about religion, or conscription, or vaccination, he will regard you as a dangerous reprobate, shun your society, speak evil of you behind your back. Should you happen to be in any way dependent upon him, you will have the devil's own time, for it is impossible to keep pace with his opinions and expectations. He will evict a cottager on suspicion of Radical leanings, or inspire the persecution of an old woman whose daughter marries a dissenter.

On the Bench he is a lurid mixture of Draco and a father confessor. If he chances to take a fancy to a hardened ruffian, he will not only discharge him but fill his pockets out of the poor-box. But give him the slightest cause for irritation and he would convict an angel of sheep-stealing.

He is as deaf as a post, but he pronounces more dogmatically than if he had heard the evidence.

He dearly loves a lord, and hopes that some day he may buy himself a baronetcy.

HALF-A-DOZEN PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

FREE FOR EVERY ONE

which loses its colour in the laundry.

To enable you to test this guarantee and show to you the superb colour designs and texture of this season's line, we will send you a "Pyramid" for ninepence, post paid, if your dealer cannot supply.



Indelible Colours London, 1st June 1910
Pyramid Guarantee
We agree to give you, free of all cost, 12 dozen Pyramid Handkerchiefs for every one you send to us that has lost its colour in the laundry.
- 9d. each TOTAL BROADBENT LEE & CO. LTD. Registered in England, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

This guarantee with every "Pyramid."

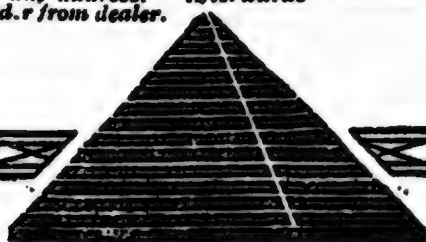
At Outfitters everywhere. New in designs, colourings, wear and tone. ALSO ALL-WHITE.

9d. Each. 4/3 the Half-Dozen

For Sample "Pyramid" and name of nearest dealer, send Nine Penny Stamps to "Pyramid," Dept. 4, 132 Cheapside, London.

We can send only one sample to any address. Afterwards order from dealer.

Same Guarantee with Lisse Handkerchiefs for Women of Quality.

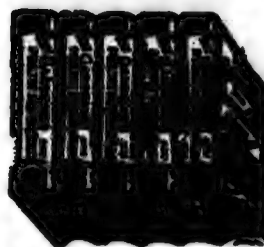


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RILEY'S Billiard Tables.

THAT WRESTLING MATCH!

ZBYSKO THROWS UP THE SPONGE—MATCH AWARDED TO GAMA—OUR ORIGINAL ACTION FULLY JUSTIFIED—THE REFEREE'S TRIBUTE—PRESENTATION OF OUR BELT.

After all, the JOHN BULL Wrestling Match is not to be brought to a proper decision. Zbysko, despite his advantage in weight and strength, saw enough in the contest between Gama and Dr. Roller, and in the few minutes during which he was standing up to the Indian in the Stadium, to appreciate Gama's real quality. He has, accordingly, taken second thoughts about vindicating the White champions, and has gone home to Galicia.

We are sorry at the unsatisfactory conclusion of the match—but it goes far to justify the allegation of Gama's manager, that wrestling in this country has degenerated to a very low level, and that it is now practically impossible to get a "straight" match against any competent exponent of the art. Nothing but respect and admiration are due to Gama for the straightforward and sportsmanlike attitude which he has maintained throughout—closing his ears to all suggestions of arrangement or compromise, and standing for one thing only, namely, the sport of wrestling. We still hope to see the "Lion of the Punjaub" afforded an opportunity of exhibiting his prowess before going back to India. Personally, however, we can do no more.

The JOHN BULL Belt is now inscribed with Gama's name, and it is open to any wrestler, of any nationality, to challenge for it. In the meantime, we give three cheers for Gama, and are glad to remember that he is a British subject—and we proclaim him Champion Wrestler of the World.

MATCH AWARDED TO GAMA.

Gama duly put in an appearance at the Stadium, at the appointed time, on Saturday last, but Zbysko failed to turn up. After calling for the absent man on the Megaphone three times, the referee declared Gama to be the winner of the match, and Mr. Bottomley thereupon handed over the stakes to Mr. Benjamin, the Indian's manager, and subsequently, in the presence of a large company, presented Gama with the JOHN BULL Belt. In doing so, he expressed regret at the collapse of the contest, which, however, was not in any way the fault of either JOHN BULL or Gama—a sentiment which was received with loud applause. It was popularly supposed, said Mr. Bottomley, that the editor of a paper knew everything, but he confessed that when in answer to Gama's appeal for a straight match he took up the matter, he was woefully ignorant of the technique of wrestling. After what he had seen of Zbysko's tactics, however, he felt almost disposed to challenge Gama himself. (Laughter.) He had reason to believe that, had Zbysko turned up that day, even had he repeated his old tactics, it would not have been long before he would have enjoyed the opportunity of studying the blue sky above them—(cheers)—for he understood that during the past week Gama had been busy practising ground work (a thing quite new to him) upon his unfortunate colleagues of the Indian troupe. As it was, however, he had no alternative, whilst declaring Gama to be the Champion Wrestler of the World, but at the same time to proclaim Zbysko Champion Belly Wrestler. (Loud laughter.) He deeply regretted that the ancient and classic sport of wrestling had fallen so low that it was so difficult to find an honest exponent of it, and he could only express the hope that, before Gama returned home, he would be afforded an opportunity of exhibiting his wonderful prowess. Mr. Bottomley then called for three cheers for Gama, who, he reminded the audience, was a British subject, owing common allegiance with themselves to our King.

Hearty cheers were then given for Gama and JOHN BULL.

Writing to the Editor, the referee of the match (Mr. Jack Smith, of the *Manchester Chronicle*) expresses regret that he had no power to decide the match on points on the first occasion, and testifies to its straightforward conduct so far as JOHN BULL and Gama are concerned.

Will Hon. Stewards—who so kindly gave their services on the 10th, return their badges to 67, Long Acre, W.C.?

£1 REWARD.

Left, on Monday morning last, in "W. G." taxicab, discharged outside JOHN BULL Office, a small, dark green, leather satchel, with initials "H. B.," containing manuscripts of no value to anyone but owner. Whoever returns same to JOHN BULL Office, 67, Long Acre, will receive £1 reward.

"FORM FOUR."

A LYRICAL REPORT OF THE LAND TAX CONFERENCE

By RICHARD MORTON.

SCENE: The Board Room at the Treasury. Present—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Some Experts.

Opening Statement by Mr. Lloyd George:—

'Tis right that I should now before you set
The reason why we are together met;
So, when the question anybody "axes,"
You'll say 'tis on account of my Land Taxes.
Upon their merits we may not agree,
I claim for them a sweet simplicity,
And, just to make their simple nature clear,
I've asked you expert gents to meet me here.

Chorus of Experts:—

If you'd understand the Form,
Ask the Experts!
If you think the questions warm,
Ask the Experts!
Everyone among us laughed
When we first sketched out the draft,
So if you'd understand the Form,
Ask the Experts!

Song, by Mr. Lloyd George:—

Now first of all, please kindly say
Just what is meant by *right of way*?
And what's the difference, kindly name
'Twixt *right of user* and the same?
Then, *right of common*—that is what?
And what's a *fixed charge* on the lot?
What is *gross value* and what's *full site*?
Tell me the *total* to set me right!

Chorus of Experts:—

Ha-ha-ha and ho-ho-ho!
You really make us laugh, you know;
The things you ask us tickle so,
For they're what *we* want to know, you know

Second Verse:—

The date of the last sale must be told,
Or was the owner the one thing sold?
And in twenty years what have you spent,
What have you borrowed, what have you lent?
Then as to minerals, tell me, please,
Why they're not comprised in mining lease?
Do you dig for coal in your garden hard?
And are there diamonds in your back yard?

Chorus:—

Ha-ha-ha and ho-ho-ho!
You mustn't ask us that, you know;
For those things worry the public so,
That's why *we* want to know, you know!

Recitative, by First Expert:—

I know a case that makes the matter clear,
A man who draws a rent, ten pounds *per* year,
Because his garden's side fence is affording
A fine site for a neat bill-poster's hoarding.
Now, when he fills his Form, of course he should
Tell all about the minerals 'neath the wood,
And will let us know, if he's not dense,
What rights of way there are upon his fence.
The Form's so simple that he'll struggle through it,
But, all the same, I'm hanged if I could do it!

Concerted Piece. Mr. Lloyd George begins:—

Dear Experts all, it seems to me,
There's nothing like simplicity;
I hope you all endorse this view?

The Experts:—

We do, dear sir, of course we do.

Mr. Lloyd George:—

When people take you all to task,
And further information ask,
Supply them sirs I hope you won't.

The Experts:—

We don't, dear sir, indeed we don't!

You know quite well
We cannot tell
To such enquiring elves
Just what to say
In the proper way;
For we do not know ourselves!

FURNITURE FOR THE ASKING.

This extremely interesting article will tell any reader of "John Bull" how he may at once re-furnish his home without any heavy cash outlay and on an entirely new system.

A Remarkable Offer to All Who Wish to Improve the Home.

"FURNITURE FOR THE ASKING."

The title seems almost absurd, and yet it is possible for one and all of JOHN BULL readers to avail themselves of this offer.

London's greatest furnishing house, with methods approved by those best able to judge, has come to the assistance of lovers of the home beautiful. If you desire your home entirely re-furnished, on a better plan, with more artistic goods—say so, and the furniture will arrive at your door in a huge motor wagon in the shortest possible time.

Just think for a moment what you could do with a well-furnished house. Think how much better socially you would feel, and then of course you could bring the most important of your business friends home in perfect comfort, secure in the knowledge that your dainty or luxurious home would make an impression.

There is no need to labour the point that a well-furnished home is a necessity to the man—the clerk, the doctor, the lawyer, the accountant, in fact to any man who wishes to really succeed. This fact every thinking man knows, the only thing he wants to know is how to get this "palace of delight" without the necessity of touching the bank balance or the small store set and for other purposes.

London's pioneer furnishing house promises you furniture for the asking. Why not make them keep their promise!

When we state that the firm we refer to is Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander, of 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, London, W., it will be realised that a really genuine promise is made to the public.

Any responsible reader of JOHN BULL may walk into the Wolfe and Hollander showrooms and state his wishes in regard to the furnishing of his home, and those wishes will be complied with. There will be no need for any heavy outlay, no matter what amount of furniture is required. You will order as you desire, obtain your furniture for the asking and pay for the same by the simple system the firm have inaugurated.

If you desire £100 worth of goods you may select the same from the rich stock at cash prices in the extensive showrooms and by simply adding five per cent. to the cash prices, extend payment over any period as desired. Thus your £100 worth of furniture costs you but £105, and is sent home to you immediately you have ordered. In the same way £50 worth of furniture costs but £52 10s., and £20 worth but £21.

Although Wolfe and Hollander conduct a huge cash business among the aristocracy, indeed among all classes, this new system of deferring payments over a period is becoming more and more popular.

In every branch of society are those who have adopted the new system, its extreme simplicity and perfect fair-

ness at once appealing. You have only to call at the magnificent showrooms, 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, and talk to one of the directors to realise how well they can gauge your requirements, but if you cannot call, you should at once send for their new furniture book, which they now have ready.

If you really want to know how to obtain really "good" furniture at moderate prices, this book will tell you. From cover to cover it is brim full of suggestions, and no lover of the home can really afford to be without a copy.

Arrangements have been made whereby every reader of JOHN BULL may receive a copy of this 200 page furniture book free of charge. All you are asked to do is to send your name and address to the address given below, when a copy will reach you in due course. For the benefit of readers a coupon is attached which may be filled in, cut out, and sent to the firm.

It must be understood that although this huge furniture album with its 200 pages of rich illustrations measures about twelve inches by eight inches, there is no charge whatever for the same, and no obligation on the part of the recipient.

At this time there is a special opportunity for obtaining really high-class furniture at bargain prices. As stated, there is no need to pay cash for your furniture; any reader of JOHN BULL may adopt the firm's new system if he so desire.

Whether you desire one single article of furniture or a whole mansion furnished from a kitchen fender to a grand piano, you can select the same from the enormous modern stock at the Wolfe and Hollander premises. Every article is guaranteed to be of best manufacture, and exactly as described.

If you cannot call, please send your application for the furniture album to Wolfe and Hollander, Ltd., 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, London, W. Telephone numbers: 1850 Gerrard, and 14299 Central. Telegrams: "Wolfhol, London."

COUPON.—FOR USE OF "JOHN BULL" READERS.

Messrs. WOLFE and HOLLANDER, Ltd.,
252-256, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.

DEAR SIR,

Please send me to the address below a copy of your new illustrated furniture book, the same to be sent me gratis and post paid.

Name

Address

Date

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.—CVIII.

A PLEA FOR A HAGGERSTON FAMILY.

We have received the following appeal, the statements in which have been fully verified, and we shall be happy to put any reader in touch with the unfortunate family for whom the writer pleads:—

Having been a regular reader of your paper since its first number, I know the great good you are doing to humanity by your appeals on behalf of those who are down, and therefore make no apology for writing you on behalf of a family in Haggerston.

I know the family well, and can vouch for the truth of the following statements, and in fact court any enquiry you make.

The family consists of six children and father and mother; the father is nearly 45 years old, the mother now too weak through continued privation for work, although willing. The father has been out of work for nearly four years, although he is willing to do absolutely anything. His trade is the corn trade, which he tells me he thoroughly understands, but he has been unable to get any work at it or, in fact, anything else here. He thought he had a start on the Council last week, but the Socialist element on it stopped him on account of his age. The children's ages range from six months to sixteen years. The lad, sixteen years, has just lately been discharged from a job bringing in about 10s. weekly, on account of his having to go to annual training as a Territorial bugler; the other children are all too young to work, so that there is absolutely nothing coming in, but rent still to pay out. Anyone interested in these poor people can see the home at any time (in the shape of about 30 pawntickets), the goods outside the pawnshop being now absolute necessities. The children are bootless, and boots or clothing would I know be especially welcomed.

Is it not possible in this great town for a man who is willing to get work and at least live? May I appeal to your readers to help him with work?

P.S.—In addition to the above, I would state that the man is a bandmaster and can play absolutely any musical instrument (band). Perhaps one of your readers can help him in this direction.

HUMAN DOCUMENT CVI.

THE WRITER'S GRATITUDE.

Last week we acknowledged various sums received on behalf of the writer of this Document, a fully qualified auctioneer, who had lost his business through the failure of Feltham's Bank. We have now received a letter from him in which he informs us that a firm to whom we were able to give him an introduction has found him employment. He goes on to say:—

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your great goodness to me in my shocking trouble, and further, procuring for me a berth with a firm who will study my interests, and make me a position for life, and thus place me in a position to assist one of the most blessed of humane funds, the "Human Document" in JOHN BULL.

We have received, and duly remitted, the following to the subjects of the "Human Documents" named:—

CV.—"Champion Cyclist," 2s.; M. L. D., 5s.; "Ivan," 2s. 6d.; L. M., 2s. 6d.; B. H., 1s.; F. S. R., 5s.; W. L., 5s.; T. P., 2s. 6d.; W. M. A., 2s.

CVI.—W. F., 20s.; R. W., 2s. 6d.; "Inasmuch," 5s.; "Constant Reader," 7s. 6d.; "Auctioneer's Clerk," 1s.; A. B., 5s.; "Wellwisher," 5s.; M. H., 2s. 6d.; W. L. and Co., 3s.; "Sympathiser," 10s.; J. M. T., 20s.; "Anon," 2s.; G. F., 1s.; R. A. O. B., 2s.; E. T., 1s.; D. W. T., 5s.

CVII.—"Sympathy," 20s.; "A Dutchman," 10s.; E. H., 3s.; E. M., 10s.; C. G., 10s.; W. R., 1s.; B. M., 2s. 6d.; B. B. B., 5s.; J. Y., 4s.; H. C. T., 20s.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK.

JOHN BULL'S GREETINGS.

Sept. 22nd.—THE EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY.

To send you Birthday Greetings

I scarcely see the use,

Since the Young Turks of Turkey

At last have cooked your goose.

Sept. 22nd.—EUSTACE MILES.

As you spread your nut butter

And chew your Brazils,

Thank your stars you've survived till to-day.

If you'll take my advice

And eat something *that fills*,

You'll feel fitter for work and for play.

THE MAN, THE MEN AND THE TOY.

A FABLE FOR GROWN-UPS.

By BERNARD A. PORTER.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a beautiful and wonderful toy appeared in the world; but, unlike many other toys, it was so ingeniously made that it was quite capable of acting, thinking or moving of its own accord; without the aid of a string to pull or a key to wind—in fact, its designer never intended it to be used as a toy only; and when he endowed it with brains, so that it might think; he felt assured that it would use them to raise itself, at some time in the future, from the realms of toyland, and become something of more use than a mere toy could be.

Time went on, and as the designer had intended, the toy did use its brains and think; but—and here was its mistake—it only thought how it could become a more successful toy and never thought how it could be anything more serious than toys usually are, and as such it only desired for its companions, other toys.

Now men, whether young, middle-aged, or old, all like toys; they often pretend that they don't, but we all know quite well that it is only pretending, and that they all really do, especially such a beautiful and wonderful toy as this one was, endowed with brains and unrestrained actions. So they one and all began to play with it. Some wanted it more than others, and kept it to themselves for a time, but not for long—for they either soon became tired of it, or the toy became tired of them.

One man amongst the crowd thought that he recognised the designer's intention, that this toy could be made into a useful article and become of more real value in the world; not that even as a toy it had no value, for some of the men had to pay dearly for the privilege of playing with it; but then they only paid so long as it was in their possession; and this man wanted it for always, and, as you know; anything that has to be bought outright is valued far higher than that which is only hired for a time. But the toy said "No; play with me and pass me on to the others if you like; as a toy I am a success—as a really useful article I might not be; in fact, I am afraid that I could not be now. I've always been a toy, and I like being one; besides, it's so fascinating meeting fresh men and making them wish to play with me for a time; it is my business as a toy to make those who seem inclined to ignore me, come to desire me most of all. I will go on as I am." So the toy went on, and was taken up and handled by one man after another until it began to get old and soiled (for most men's fingers are soiled, if not dirty), but it was still played with, for men rather like a somewhat soiled old toy—for one reason, because its value is lessened and they need not be so particular with it, or in keeping their hands as clean as possible—until one day a man, more careless of the toy than the rest, dropped it and it broke.

The poor broken toy was removed together with the ashes to a city scrap heap and there it lay, crying piteously. Hundreds of men passed it by, and some who had once used it as plaything even trod upon it; but none heeded it or took it up except the scavengers searching for odds and ends, and they threw it down again as being of no value . . . until one day the man who in the beginning wanted to keep the toy altogether, happened by chance to hear that it had been broken and cast away upon a scrap-heap. For many days and nights he searched, and searched in vain; until the police became suspicious of the hungry, hopeless-looking individual, and ordered him away; but even as he reluctantly moved, he stepped upon a portion of the toy, half-buried already, and heard it cry out in a faint voice of pain. It was not the toy's old sweet voice, and he did not recognize it; but, having sympathy for all things in distress, he stooped, removed some refuse with his hand, and behold—The Toy!! Broken? Yes, but most of the bits could be found by careful searching, so he picked them up and carried them to his own home. Then commenced the work of mending. Bit by bit, the pieces were replaced, and held fast by that wonderful glue of human kindness, until it looked almost, not quite . . . but almost, like the old toy once more.

It still remains with this man, his most cherished possession, and will never more desire to leave him.

Both are happy—Toy and Man. But the toy sometimes weeps when the man is not looking, to think how easily it might have saved itself the hideous pain of ever being broken.

GREAT VOTING COMPETITION

£1,156

NO ENTRANCE FEE. FREE TO ALL.

£1,156 in Prizes

is offered by Ivan Mollvo & Co. 49, Old Bond Street, London, W., with a view to increasing the popularity of their well-known Cigarettes. To compete for one of these awards you have only to recommend the Cigarettes to your friends and acquaintances. Each competitor will, upon application, be supplied free of charge with a book of Voting Tickets. Each recommendation (as described below) counts as one vote. To the competitor who obtains the largest number of votes the first prize of £300 will be awarded. The second prize of £60 will go to the competitor who obtains the second largest number of votes, and so on.

Special Prize.

The Gentleman in whose favour the largest number of votes is recorded by the 31st October, will be awarded a special prize of £3 a week for 12 months.

1st Prize - £300

2nd „ - £60

3rd „ - £30

101 Prizes of £5 each, £505

1 Special Prize, £105

1 Special Prize of £3 a Week for 12 Months = £156

106 Prizes = £1,156

Ladies' Opportunity

A Special Prize of a set of Furs costing 100 Guineas, or Jewellery to the same amount, or £105 in Cash if preferred, will be awarded to the Lady who obtains the largest number of votes by the 31st October. But ladies are invited to compete for all the other prizes as well. There is no reason at all why a lady should not win the first prize of £300 or any of the other cash prizes. The opportunity which ladies have of winning prizes in this competition is exceptional. All ladies number among their friends men who smoke. Their brothers or husbands will help them to get votes. Begin now. It costs you nothing. Fill up coupon and secure a book of tickets at once.

Special Prize.

The Lady in whose favour the largest number of votes is recorded by the 31st October, will be awarded a special prize of a set of Furs costing 100 Guineas, or Jewellery to the same amount, or £105 in cash if preferred.

This Competition will close on the 20th December, 1910, but the two special prizes, amounting to £261, will be decided on the 31st October.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

Fill in the Coupon below and post it at once with a 1d. stamped envelope addressed to yourself, and you will receive FREE OF CHARGE a little book containing ten voting tickets. Ask each of your friends to order a 1/- box of 25 Mollvo "King's Choice" Finest Virginia or Turkish Cigarettes on the voting tickets you will give them with your name written upon them, and on receipt of each ticket we will immediately record a vote in your favour for one of the above prizes. If you would like a sample box of these Cigarettes enclose

EVERY BOX MEANS A VOTE.

Every box of Cigarettes your friends buy will count as a vote for you, if ordered on one of your Tickets. Every box of Cigarettes you purchase for yourself counts as a vote for you as well. Post Coupon at once and secure a book of Tickets, and make up your mind to win one of the 106 awards.

IVAN MOLLVO & Co.,

Cigarette Manufacturers

49, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

a P.O. for 1/- with your Coupon—their exceptional quality should immediately secure you votes.

Each Ticket counts as a vote whether you vote for yourself or your friends vote for you.

No Competitor can win more than one prize. All applications for Tickets and Cigarettes **must reach us through the post** and will be dealt with in the order received.

FREE COUPON

Mollvo Voting Competition

£1,156

in Prizes

Date.....

To Ivan Mollvo & Co.
49, Old Bond Street,
London, W.

Please send me, FREE OF CHARGE, one book of 10 voting tickets, for which I enclose a 1d stamped addressed envelope I agree to accept as legally binding the conditions stated upon the page from which this Coupon is cut, and further to be bound by your decision in all matters concerning this Competition.

NAME.....
(State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

ADDRESS.....

N.B.—If a sample box of 25 Mollvo "King's Choice" Finest Virginia or Turkish Cigarettes is required, enclose Postal Order for 1/- with this Coupon.

CUT OFF AND POST TO-DAY.

OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS, AND TELEGRAMS.

To the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War.

DEAR HALDANE,—Have you observed that the Territorial movement is on the point of bursting up? In the rush of business and "waiting to see" it may have escaped your attention that, according to the last *Gazette*, a whole bunch of officers have thrown up their Commissions, and I understand that many others are following suit.

Already there is a big shortage of officers, and gentlemen are not coming forward to wear stars on their shoulder straps. But worse is to come. Thanks to a "war conditions" training this year that struck me as brutal, the rank and file have been "fed up," and I give you leave to call me a false prophet if this time twelve months the ranks are not depleted to the extent of a third of their present numbers. How then? Remember that at best you have never had more than two-thirds of the strength you predicted; that recruits are not coming in, and that therefore the citizen Army must henceforth degenerate numerically until it becomes a mere ghost. What will occur then? It is certain that the Conscription skeleton will be taken out of the cupboard once more; and remember, the responsibility will be laid at your door.

What? You deny that you have had a hand in it? Well, listen to this. Let us be straight. As Minister for War, you are responsible for the Army. You are responsible for its doings, its condition, and its training. You acquiesced in the "war conditions" training of an army corps of men unused to the severities of the field, who were not given preliminary practice to fit them for the work. When you must have known, as everybody knew, that the men were suffering through hard marching and exhaustion, you refused to modify the scheme. You insisted that they should work in torrents of rain that made many an invalid; you made them bivouac in their wet clothing; made them perform sustained tasks that were fit to kill a horse, and made almost every man a "grouser."

Can you blame the men? I cannot; for I saw them at work. With a determination to be soldierly, they manfully plodded on until human nature gave way under the strain, and they fell out in droves; when a battalion halted, the men threw themselves down and could not overcome a desire to sleep. On occasions when, after hard marching, the young fellows came up to the fight and lay down to fire, they fell prone over their rifles and slept through the din of the battle. Their condition at the close of the day's labour reminded me of the retreat of Moore's men after Corunna, as depicted at the recent Army pageant. That they stood it, was most creditable to their sense of discipline. Why, several of my friends in the R.A.M.C. have told me that droves of the poor chaps had blood in their boots, yet refused to fall out. Believe me, if the Germans or the French had treated men as we treated our Territorials, our papers would have been full of indignant protests.

Of course, you read of the mutiny among the men of Leeds, who were dog-tired after a twenty-mile march, and bluntly refused to do a similar march on the succeeding day? They acted very wrongly as soldiers. They should have gone on that second march and fallen out all over the place. Then there would have been an enquiry, and somebody would have got into trouble. As it is, two of the ring-leaders will be dismissed, and the incident will close—until the time comes when the majority of the men will take their discharge and the regiment will be no more.

You were lucky, sir, in the "military experts" sent to the manoeuvres by most of the papers. They showed a wealth of solid ignorance concerning things military, and evidently they were of the class who would say that everything was right while everything was wrong, just to please the General. One of the tribe attributed the condition of the men's feet to the quality of the boots served out by the War Office. Now, you know as well as I do, that the War Office does not serve out boots to the Territorials, who provide their own. Another chap wrote that "the troops advanced under cover of their guns, leaving behind half a battalion as a vanguard"! He must think that a vanguard is a body of men told off to guard the vans that toil along in the wake of an army! It is well for you that the papers did not send men with military knowledge and grit. As it is, the Territorial movement is ruined. I am very sorry—sorry for the men; for the Army and for you.

JOHN BULL.

To W. Loseby, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Retford.

SIR,—I have no doubt your worship and your colleagues of the Retford bench took a correct view of the charge against the man Foster, of refusing to perform his allotted task in the workhouse. The man was six miles away from the House when down came a deluge, and by the time he reached the portals he was soaked. The responsible officials apparently made no attempt to dry his clothes; and at seven o'clock the following morning they demanded he should chop wood in them. As your worship pointed out, it was only human that the man's clothes should have been dried, and you therefore let him off.

The serious aspect of this charge is that what has happened in this case has probably often happened in the case of other men there. Even men sent to gaol are not put to hard labour in wet clothes. The fact is, sir, the workhouse authorities, the paid officials especially, regard the casual as an intolerable social infliction, and hold themselves justified in treating him with undisguised aversion and inexorable severity. All casuals are alike to them; all filthy, all idle, all worthless, with souls which ought to be damned and bodies only fit to be kicked. I understand your worship has made, or intends to make, a strong representation to the *Guardians* as to the facts proved in this particular case. I shall be obliged if you will do so.

JOHN BULL.

To Messrs. Gregory, Love and Co., Reading.

GENTLEMEN,—During a case heard in the Reading police-court the other day your managing director stated that "a resolution had been passed by the company prohibiting the employment of married men." Thus baldly stated, the attitude of your firm is liable to some misconception. On the one hand, it may be due to the special circumstance in which your business is necessarily conducted, or it may be due to what is regarded by most thinking people as a vicious principle—that of discouraging marriage and consequently discouraging growth of population in the country. A young man worth his salt is not worse for being married, but better. The ballast of responsibility which he thus ships aboard steadies him and makes him eager to excel. His wife, his home, his children are his moral assets; he labours the harder, the more he loves them. It is obvious, gentlemen, that if every firm carried on their business by means of unmarried men, the country would not be long in coming to smash. Think about it again. The statement of your managing director has caused a great deal of adverse comment in Reading, but I understand that letters sent to the local papers on the subject have not been permitted to appear. Peradventure you advertise with them?

JOHN BULL.

To Senor Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

DEAR SENOR,—Congratulations on the Centenary of your Republic, whose prosperity and stability are mainly due to you. Of course you are the show President, the living example of the possibility of a successful modern republic. But your rule has been built on blood and iron; there must be many crimes and cruelties to the debit of your account; the chorus of your praises has often been the work of a paid clique. You possess the relentlessness as well as the cunning of a half-caste. Almost alone among the half-castes of history, you have exhibited greatness as an administrator. Your chief shortcoming has been due to your jealousy: you could not endure to share even a portion of your autocracy with another. The result is that there is no one to replace you at the helm. I only hope that your country may not therefore fall into the hands of the Yankees.

JOHN BULL.

Rev. C. Hudson, Sutton Cheney, Nuneaton.

If people have enough cheek and fight I suppose they can do anything. I like cheek and fight but I don't like your shilling fund. Marriage law reform by all means but had'n't you better clear out of the Church before you start free love campaigns?

BULL.

Zbysco, Galicia.

Much pleasure in proclaiming you Champion Belly Wrestler of the World. Pray however confine future exhibition of peculiar prowess to your native country. Here we stand up to an opponent—especially as our Courts have recently confirmed the old theatrical maxim, "No play no pay."

BULL.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.



LORD ROBERTS: "Didn't I tell you we should have to have Conscription?"
JOHN BULL: "Yes. And I'm afraid you are right."

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

BY VERAX.

PLETHORA OF MONEY AND PEACEFUL FOREIGN POLITICS FAIL TO STIMULATE BUSINESS—THE LABOUR TROUBLES—FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY STOCKS AND OIL SHARES IN REQUEST—ALL OTHER MARKETS TEMPORARILY NEGLECTED.

The prophets who a few weeks ago foretold an immediate advance in the Bank rate have been proved egregiously wrong, as the demand for gold for the various countries which usually draw gold from London at this season has slackened, and the provinces are returning considerable sums, no doubt owing to the dislocation of business through the labour troubles. This upheaval of labour against capital, encouraged as it is by the Socialistic element, is much to be regretted, the more so as our industries were just getting into full swing. It has also the effect of rendering investors timid. Hence the depression which is overshadowing the stock markets at a time when business usually becomes very brisk. Nor is there any other reason for depression. There is a plethora of money, rates are low, the speculative account is greatly reduced, and the horizon of Foreign politics is unclouded. But these unfortunate labour difficulties have again stopped all purchases of Home Rails and of most other home securities, and what orders have come into the market are mostly for Foreign Government and Railway stocks. Even the South African Mining markets are suffering in sympathy with the general *malaise*. Rubber shares are also neglected, but in this instance it is the fear of production outgrowing the consumption which is causing investors to hold their hand. The Yankee market moves by fits and starts, and an advance is generally followed by a fresh relapse, as is usually the case when a market is entirely ruled by politics. Unfortunately, the general business of the United States is also being adversely affected. *Canadian Pacifics* and most other Canadian securities are generally firmer when they are not interfered with by the troubles of the Yankee market. The one market with the greatest potentialities is that for Oil shares in view of the remarkable expansion of the demand for oil as fuel, which is causing the opening up of new oil fields in all parts of the world.

A CHAPTER ON FOREIGN RAILS—HOW THE DEMAND IS DIVERTED TO THAT SECTION THROUGH THE HOME LABOUR TROUBLES.

The labour troubles which are for the moment weighing upon the Home Railway Market, and also on Home Industrial Stocks, have had the effect of diverting the investment demand to Foreign Rails, which are unaffected by the labour position, and which, moreover, are attractive for various reasons. I have compiled a small table of suitable stocks for investment, in which a yield of from 4½ to 5½ per cent. per annum is to be obtained:—

	Last Annual Div. p.c.	Highest 1909-10.	Price Sept. 12.	Price Sept. 19.	Yield p.c. per ann.
Antofagasta Def. —	7½	132	130	131	5 14 6
Arg. N. E. "A" Deb. —	5	110½	108	108	4 12 6
Bahia-Blanca Guar. —	4½	20½	203	203	4 7 6
Buenos Ayres and Pacific —	3½	115½	95	94	3 14 6
Ditto Great Southern —	7	128½	125	124½	5 12 6
Ditto Western —	7	135	130	130½	5 7 3
Cartagena 1st Mtg. Deb —	5	79½	77	76	6 11 6
Central Argentine —	6	110½	106½	108	5 11 0
Ditto Def. —	6	202	201	203	5 16 6
Central Uruguay of Monte Video —	5	80½	90	90	5 11 1
Cordoba and Ros. 1st Pref. —	6	110½	104	103	5 16 6
Entre Rios 1st Pref. —	5	200½	201	201	4 19 0
Inter-oceanic 1st Pref. —	5	96	93½	93½	5 7 0
Leopoldina —	3½	74½	66	67½	4 16 3
Manila "B" Debentures —	4	78	75½	76½	5 4 6
Mexican 1st Pref. —	8	142½	138	140½	5 14 0
Ditto 2nd Pref. —	6 (a)	93½	94	95	6 6 6
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st Pref. —	4	70½	71½	73	5 9 6
San Paulo (Braz.) —	13	214½	209	211	6 3 3
United Railways of Havana —	4 (a)	94½	85	85	4 14 3

(a) Estimated.

Prices are steadily improving, and for the last week again substantial advances are marked. I have always been in favour of *Antofagasta Deferred Stock*, this railway doing remarkably well, and the dividend is expected to be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., an announcement being due in about a week's time. With regard to *Mexican Railway First and Second Prefs.*, there is quite a little argument in the market, as some authorities maintain that the First Prefs. at 140½ are too low as compared with the quotation of the Second Prefs. of 94½. In 1907, when the highest level was touched, the First Pref. rose to 148½, and the Second Prefs. to 100. The argument now is that the First Prefs. get an assured 8 per cent. per annum, and yield at

140, 5 11-16 per cent., while the Second Prefs., assuming that the full 6 per cent. dividend will be forthcoming, give a return at 95 of 6 5-16 per cent. per annum. I do not think there is much in the comparison of the two stocks, but what is more important is that in 1907, when the position was not nearly so good as now, the First Prefs. yielded only 5½ per cent. per annum, and the Second Prefs., then getting 5½ per cent. dividend, yielded 5½ per cent. per annum. If the Second Prefs., therefore, get their full 6 per cent., the position would obviously justify an appreciation to at least the 1907 level, as above mentioned. What may also happen is the entrance of the Ordinary stock into the dividend list. *National Railway of Mexico* stocks are also advancing, in view of the great progress this system has made since it came under control of the Mexican Government, and there are now even predictions that the Second Prefs. may shortly get a small dividend of, say, 1 per cent. *Inter-oceanic of Mexico* are also promising, and suitable for investment. There is nothing against *Cartagena (Columbia) Debentures*, as these are not dependent upon any Government guarantee. *San Paulo* is rising, owing to the remarkable rate at which coffee is coming forward in that province, and with the large coffee crop *Leopoldina* should also have a chance. *Central Uruguay of Monte Video* is also a good investment, Uruguay also having become very popular, while the various Argentines are doing remarkably well, especially *Central Argentine*, and even the *Buenos Ayres and Pacific* is likely to retrieve its position again in the near future. Investors should in preference distribute the sum they have to place over half-a-dozen different stocks from the above selection, thus making the position quite secure.

OIL SHARES CONTINUE ACTIVE—MAIKOPS IN FAVOUR WITH INVESTORS—THE NEXT GUSHER SHOULD BRING A FRESH RISE—SHELL TRANSPORTS AGAIN FLUCTUATE—OIL DEVELOPMENT TRUSTS IN REQUEST.

Oil shares have been active again, and fortunately it has not been all the wrong kind of activity, such as that of *Shell Transports*, which have again fluctuated wildly on all manner of conflicting rumours. First the Bears depressed the shares to 85s., and then the Bulls put them up to 86s. 6d., with a fresh Bear raid impending. There are again many favourable points on the question of oil fuel, such as the initiation of a service of oil motor trains on the London and North Western Railway Company's branch lines from Crewe, with the view of adopting the same on other lines of the system if the experiment is satisfactory. About this there can be no doubt, as oil fuel is generally used now on Russian and Mexican railways and in the United States—on all the Californian lines, for instance. The *Pumphers-town Company*, by the way, reports further valuable discoveries of shale, and the lower prices obtained for mineral oils in Scotland during the current year are offset by higher quotations for other products, notably sulphate of ammonia. Investors continue to take great interest in Maikop shares, amongst which *Black Sea Oilfields* are in special favour, the Prefs. having advanced to 1½, while the Ordinary, which eventually receive 3 per cent. of surplus profits against 2 per cent. of the Prefs., and are slightly below that price, are an excellent purchase. *Maikop Valley Prefs.* at par are very cheap, and these, with *Maikop Premier* at 1½, are the most promising Maikop properties. The next news of a gusher on the Maikop field should send all these up. The strike of oil in three new wells by the Standard Oil of Canada has passed almost unnoticed, despite the fact that the yield from these means an additional output of 1,000 barrels of oil per day. When the position is better understood the shares will not be quoted at a discount. *General Oil and Finance* have been a good market at practically par, and *Venture Corporation* have been in strong demand up to 7s. in anticipation of the early flotation of some important oil enterprises by the Corporation. *Oil Development Trust* shares have come into strong demand up to 3s. per 2s. share f.p., in view of the fact that the Company owns seven plots in the Crosby district adjoining the properties held by the *Spies Petroleum Company*, and within 500 yards of the two huge spouters recently struck by the Spies Company. When it is considered that the Spies Company paid £17,000 in cash for the plot adjoining the land held by the *Oil Development Trust* the value of the latter's shares may be estimated. But this is not all. The Trust also holds ten claims in the Maikop Oilfield which is under negotiation with a French group, and another asset is a third interest in 2,820 acres of a property known as Antonia, Villa Martin, in the province of Cadiz (Spain), which adjoins oil lands held by an important London group, on which there are eight wells in active operation. There is plenty of scope in the Oil Development Trust shares. *Burmah Oils* keep firm at 4½, but *Kern Rivers* are down at 16s. 6d. *Californian Oilfields* have hardened to 5½, but *Franklin Oils* stick at 13-16,

and Argentine Oil Syndicate are weak at par. Petroleum Options are up at 3s. 3d.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET DULL—PRICES LOWER, DESPITE BIG DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Shares are out of favour, and even the Mincing Lane support, which has hitherto kept up prices of the leading Malay shares, is now sometimes at fault, chiefly, perhaps, owing to the falling tendency of crude Rubber. Fine hard Para is, however, a little steadier now at 7s. 1d., good and fine Plantation at 6s. 6d. to 7s., while fine sheets and crepe for end of year delivery is being dealt in at 6s. 5d. It is the uncertain outlook for Rubber that prevents any large purchases of high-class Plantation shares, although far-seeing investors are picking up cheap lots, and thus prices have given way, as will be seen from the following comparative list of representative shares:—

	Share.	Highest, 1910.	Price, Aug. 29.	Price, Sept. 19.
Anglo-Malay	2/-	39/-	25/9	24/-
Batu Caves	1/-	19/-	17	17
Cons. Malay	2/-	35/6	18	25/
Damansara	1/-	10 1/2	8	7
Golden Hope	1/-	9 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Highlands	1/-	10 3/4	6	5 1/2
Labu	2/-	23/-	17/3	16/-
Lanadron	1/-	10	6 1/2	5 1/2
Linggi	2/-	70/9	53/-	52/6
London Asiatic	2/-	19/	13/	11/9
Pataling	2/-	81/3	55 16	3
Seafeld	1/-	10	7 1/2	7 1/2
Selangor	2/-	93/	38	37 1/2
Sungei Kapar	2/-	11 1/2	16/3	14/9
Vallambrosa	2/-	—	—	42/6

* Closing Prices.

Splendid distributions which are being announced have so far been ignored, yet the Anglo-Malay pays an interim dividend of 25 per cent., against 12 1/2 per cent. a year ago, making 50 per cent. so far this year. Linggis second interim dividend of 50 per cent., making 100 per cent., so far has not helped them, neither have the following interim dividends benefited prices of Batu Caves, 35 per cent.; Cicely, 50; General Ceylon, 1 1/2; Golden Hope, 20; Guayule, 25; Pataling, 75; Seafeld, 15; Selangor, 75. Tremelbye pays 10, United Sumatra 20 per cent., the latter being double last year's dividend. Garing shares are changing hands at 15s., and are cheap at that. Crude Rubber Washing are above the lowest at 1/4 premium, and Madagascar are rallying at 15-16, the general manager announcing a further shipment of 22,160 lbs. The whole of the nine cleaning machines are expected to be at work before the end of the year, so that a large increase in the production may be looked for. It remains to be seen now how Tuesday's auctions of Plantation rubber pass off. The statistical position generally is satisfactory, and so far receipts at Para are 1,030 tons against 2,020 tons in the whole month of September last year and 2,350 tons in 1908.

THE MINING MARKET—THE KAFFIR CIRCUS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS—THE RHODESIAN EXPLORATION TRUST SANCTIONED—MR. ABE BAILEY OFF TO RHODESIA—MAPEKE MINES.

The Mining market, of which so much was hoped for this autumn, has certainly proved a great disappointment. The Kaffir Circus is undoubtedly in a very strong position. The only drawback, that of insufficient native labour, has disappeared, and according to the best authorities there will be such a supply available in the near future as to cope with all the important fresh developments on new mines on the Rand and in the outlying districts. The gold output is increasing, and that for August marks a fresh new high record also from the point of view of the profits. Yet the market was not one whit better for this favourable result. On the contrary, Kaffir shares were allowed to sag with Rhodesians. The view then was taken that the leading men in the Transvaal were so greatly occupied with the elections for the Union of South Africa that they had to allow the market to slide. There was, moreover, Mr. Hull's utterance about the taxing of the Diamond companies. Well, Mr. Hull has been defeated in the election, and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick has defeated General Botha, Sir George Farrer being Mr. Hull's successful opponent, while Dr. Jameson has also been victorious. I deplore the racial feeling which developed again so strongly, but a strong Unionist party in South Africa is, after all, a guarantee of fair treatment of the mining industry. It is to be hoped that General Botha will continue Premier, as he has made an honest effort to reconcile the two races. It will be interesting to watch results. The gold-mining industry of the Transvaal has made South Africa, and it ought not to be overburdened. At the same time, excellent purchases are now to be made in high-class dividend-paying Rand Mining shares to yield from 8 to 10 per cent. on the investment, with all reasonable safety, and equally so in "coming" mines and in low-priced shares, and a rise should not be long to make its appearance.

Turning to the Rhodesian section, I have to record the passing of the resolutions for amalgamation with the Rhodesia Exploration and Development Company also by the extraordinary general meetings of shareholders in the Gold Schists of Rhodesia, the Rhodesia Abercorn Shamva Trust Company, the Etna Development Company and the Rhodesian Banket Company, Ltd., Dr. Sauer, who presided, piloting the great enterprise with consummate skill. Although the jobbers have been banging the market, because, forsooth, they did not get enough out of the flotation, there is no doubt but that in the near future the Rhodesian market will brace up, and the shareholders in the new great Trust will see their shares rise to a higher level. Wanderers and Antelope are just now on the up grade on favourable developments. Undoubtedly one of the most important Rhodesian gold mines from the point of view of richness is the Lonely Reef of the Lewis and Marks group, and the shares, now quoted 2 1/2, promise to go much higher. Globe and Phoenix are also being talked up. The Mapeke Mines, Ltd., is a recent flotation of 70 gold mining claims in the Lomagundi district, about 55 miles north of the Eldorado Mine. According to the report by Mr. Harry R. Jones, the well-known mining engineer of Salisbury, the claims are mostly in the hills but extend into the valleys, wherein have been located reefs giving the highest values—over 1 1/2 ozs. of gold to the ton in pan value. Float quartz found on end near the claims and ancient workings gave pan values up to 32 dwts., or say an average value of 10 dwts. generally. The assay returns from a 7-ft. outcrop reef gave mostly results of from 12 to 36 dwts., and on one reef it is reported that there are several trenches following on the strike for nearly 3,000 ft., the reef averaging on the surface from 48 to 54 ins. wide, carrying 12 to 18 dwts. of gold. If the mine comes up to this report the shares of 10s. each will be worth a great deal more than the present price of 15s., as the capital is only £75,000. By the way, Mr. Abe Bailey was defeated in the elections by Mr. J. W. Langerman, the representative of the Robinson group, who will be equally solicitous for the Rand gold industry. But Mr. Abe Bailey at once left for Rhodesia, and I fully anticipate that he will with characteristic energy prosecute the development of the leading mining areas most strenuously. I shall not, therefore, be surprised if he will soon send news of valuable discoveries.

Turning to other mining sections, I note a distinctly improved tone amongst Jungle Mines, especially in the case of Prestea Block "A" and Prestea Mines, but other shares are also hardening. West Australian Mines are steady, and Barriers are better on the rise in zinc. Zinc Corporation shares are up at 14s. Copper and Copper Mines are neglected owing to the continued large production of the metal, and Rio Tinto remain at 66 1/2. Diamond shares had a set-back on Mr. Hull's pronouncement about future taxation, De Beers, after rising to 17 1/2, falling to 16 1/2, recovering to 17. The Mexican group of gold mines are very firm after the directors' reports of the El Oro and Mexican Mines of El Oro, and more will be heard of them in the near future. Chillagoe shares have been largely bought up to 7s. 3d., and are now changing hands at 6s. 9d. —7s. Waihi Gold are dull at 6 9-16, Camp Bird at 32s. 3d. Of London Venture Corporation I hear very well, as they have some highly remunerative flotations on hand, and I shall not be surprised to see them over 10s. per share (now 7s.).

Amongst British Columbian Mines, Le Roi No. 2 are steady at 1 1/2. Important news came to hand that Major Platt, J.P., who has proceeded to the property of the Lightning Creek (British Columbia) Hydraulic Mining Company, Ltd., fully confirms the favourable report of Dr. Scholz, Mr. L. A. Bonner, and Mr. W. MacGarth. Alaska Trendwell have come into strong demand, rising 1/2 to 7 13-16, and the recent issue of the directors' reports is acting as a support to El Oro, now quoted 27s., and Mexico Mines of El Oro at 9. Copper continues dull, as it is being realised that our American cousins are unable to reduce their output sufficiently to keep stocks down. Hence Amalgamated Copper shares have fallen to 64 1/2, and Rio Tinto have, on Paris sales, declined to 66 1/2. Tin has sympathised with a fresh decline of 1/2 to £160 for cash, and it looks to me as if the Continental speculators would not be able to maintain the price much longer at this level, which would be a very unpleasant development for those who have been speculating in those very dangerous gambling counters, Tin shares. Champion Reefs of West Africa are quoted 2 1/2, Naragutas at 1 1/2, but Tin Areas of Nigeria are down at 13s., and Anglo-Continentials have dropped to 15s. 9d. Dolcoath are fairly steady at 14s., Pusing Lama at 5s., Tekka at 2 1/2, and West African Trust at 1.

JOHN BULL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd September to 6th October, 1910, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants upon the Preference Shares for the half-year ended September 30th.

By order of the Board,

COLES L. HARRIS,
Secretary.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, JOHN BULL, 2, Copley Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.

(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.

(3) Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.

(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.

(5) If inquirers wish it, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

BROKERS.—J. McG.—Not members of the Stock Exchange. I forward what you ask for.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MINING.—A. B. M.—I am afraid it is all wrong with this concern, which is not even mentioned in the usual books of reference, and for whose shares, of course, there is no market.

TWO INDUSTRIALS.—POLACCA.—(1) A new manager has been appointed, and you might as well wait and see what he will be able to do for the company. (2) Also keep Lipton's.

THREE STOCKS.—HOME RAILS.—These three stocks are promising in their way, but you would probably have to wait such a long time for tangible results that I would advise, for instance, the following for quicker returns:—Great Northern Deferred, Midland Deferred, or Brighton A.

HOME RAILS.—G. T. L.—See preceding reply to "Home Rails"; but everything depends upon the labour situation, regarding which it is impossible to prophesy.

OBSCURE SYNDICATE.—VERITAS.—(1) An obscure syndicate, of which nothing is known, but which looks like an outside broker's concern. Have nothing to do with it. (2) and (3) I do not like this proposition either.

FIVE INVESTMENTS.—F. T.—The four stocks, Nos. 1 to 4, are excellent holdings of their kind. No. 5 comes under a different category, but the company is doing well.

COLD STORAGE, ETC.—MAC.—(1) I am afraid I cannot hold out much hope, the latest report, that for 1908-9, shows a total debit balance to that date of nearly £5,000, and there are no indications yet of the company having done much better during the past year.

£1,000 FOR INVESTMENT.—Your list is a fairly good one, but little is known here about the Scottish-owned concerns, such as Nos. 3, 4 and 7. You might, with advantage, add Newfoundland 3½ per cent. and Western Australian 3½ per cent. bonds.

THREE HOLDINGS.—ST. KILDA.—(1) I do not like this rubber concern, and there is no market for the shares, but I do not see how you can get out of payment of the calls. (2) Not in the first rank, and the shares cannot, therefore, be described as "safe." (3) One of the leading shipping companies, and no reason for selling the shares in a hurry.

£700 FOR INVESTMENT.—C. K.—Canadian Pacifics are a good holding, and, provided no turn for the worse occurs in the labour situation, Home Rails are also attractive. As regards Oil shares, London and Malakos are a good holding, and leading rubber shares are attractive on the decline, notably Linggis, Vallambrosas, and Anglo-Malay, but here you must be prepared for fluctuations. The Theatre shares in question look attractive, but the effects of keen competition must be reckoned with. As regards the last, I send what you require in your envelope, and the firm will instruct you as to the usual procedure.

SMALL TRUST.—ENQUIRER.—I do not know anything about this small local trust, but its prospectus does not appeal to me, and I should advise caution.

HOUSE PURCHASE.—F. C. S.—I should advise you to stop where you are now.

SPECULATIVE HOLDINGS.—ZINCO.—It is a question with Zinco of having to wait some time for tangible results, and the textile concern in question has had a chequered career. You can find much better opportunities in other speculative sections, such as Kaffirs, Rhodesians, Rubbers, and Oils. No particular reason for selling the other stocks mentioned, unless you have substantial profits to clear upon the same.

SMALL INVESTMENT.—J. G.—Only for very small sums. SPECTATOR.—I do not control the advertisement department. Only for very small sums.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—S. G. B.—You will have seen in last week's issue already a remark upon the literature issued by these outside brokers. Have nothing to do with them. CAUGHT AGAIN.—Same reply with regard to the same circulars.

HAMILTON.—An outside firm; and I always advise my readers to deal with members of the Stock Exchange only. R. W.—(1) Same reply as to "Hamilton." (2) You do not say how long this option has to run. The price has to reach nearly 67 before you clear, but, as the quotation was recently about 68, you might have taken your profit. It is now about 67, and perhaps you have time to wait a recovery. (3) Japanese 4½ per cent. at 98½, and South Eastern Railway Preferred Ordinary at 116, should answer your purpose. W. J. (Clayton).—The matter should be a lesson to you not to deal with such outside concerns. I cannot give the addresses of solicitors, but the threat of legal proceedings need not disturb you. I do not think that these people will care to go into the Courts, and you can always plead the Gaming Act.

PREMIUM BONDS.—C. A. J.—There is reason to fear that this firm usually charges far above the market value. I have, therefore, done as you requested. CYMRO.—I cannot enter into a discussion of the value of various premium bonds, and as you have already the address of a reliable firm making a speciality of premium bonds, you had better ask them for a reply to your questions, Nos. 1 to 6. (7) Quite so. (8) Outside brokers. I should prefer dealing with a member of the Stock Exchange. (9) No. F. J. R. I do not advise connection with the firm mentioned, and have sent what you require by post. PANAMA.—You had better put this question to the firm whose address I am sending you by post. MISS K. (Leeds).—I have heard no complaints with regard to this Paris firm, except that they charge much higher prices than market value when selling to clients. Under the circumstances, I have sent what you require in your envelope. REX.—I have very little confidence in the concern mentioned, which formerly was established here, and had to shift. You had better authorise me to hand these documents over to a respectable firm of foreign bankers in London, who make a speciality of the same, and who would report in full to you. They could also give you good advice, and sell them for you if you require it.

GLASGOW SKATING RINK.—GLASGOW.—The position is certainly very unsatisfactory, but you cannot do much by yourself. Perhaps you can get other shareholders to join you? In any case, the occurrence should be a lesson to you not to go into such concerns without previously seeking proper advice.

KAFFIR SHARES.—SOLDIER.—City Deep is a progressive mine, about to commence crushing, and should do well, while equally promising is Randfontein Central, which commences crushing at the end of this year. What you require has been forwarded.

BRITISH TRANSVAAL GOLD EXPLORATION.—BIRMINGHAM.—This concern no longer appears in the usual books of reference, and I am afraid that the shares are worthless.

ZINC CORPORATION.—R. J. W.—It is a case of patience with these shares, but the Corporation is making fair progress, and may enter the dividend list towards the end of next year, always provided, of course, that the prices of metals are maintained at a remunerative level.

RUBBERS AND OILS.—CAPSTAN.—(1) The fall has been due entirely to liquidation, and the shares should be worth averaging. (2) Hold, but do not average until further news comes to hand. The shares should come right presently. (3) Hold Molesworths, which should have their turn again as soon as the rubber share market generally wakes up. (4) I do not care for any of these rubber shares, and you should get rid of them, if you can.

OILS.—TOWER.—This company was formed last February to deal with oil and shale properties, the capital being £60,000, in 22 shares. If the present improvement in the oil-share market holds, these shares should also go better. ANXIOUS.—You should not have loaded yourself up too much with such shares, which, after all, must be regarded only in the light of a speculation. The decline has been due to the generally unfavourable market conditions, but prospects are promising, and, barring accidents, there should be a general improvement in the near future. W. H. R.—Yes, Oil Development Trusts are a very promising purchase; see remarks in my article on Oil shares.

RUBBERS.—W. H. W.—I cannot say that I care much for any of your rubber share holdings, some of which stand at very low prices, and others are quite unmarketable. Your best plan would be to get rid of as many as you can, and reinvest in sound shares about which I have a good word to say, particularly for Garings. SEPTEM.—Nos. 2, 4 and 5 are the best of the shares on your list, and you should also buy yourself some Garings. PARTAN.—If you write in the way you did, you must expect this sort of reply. The company is a genuine one, and the shares have only moved in sympathy with the rest of the market. When the latter revives again, they should also go better. Hold.

UNCLAIMED BANK BALANCES.—ANXIOUS (Swansea).—I note that a local bank has retained a considerable amount of money standing in your father's name, since 1882, the year he died. The bank is now prepared to pay the money to those entitled (who live in town) at once, with 2½ per cent. simple interest. I certainly think that they should make a better offer; 2½ per cent. is not sufficient under the circumstances, and why did they not inform those interested much earlier?

INSURANCE SHARES.—RAPPAHAMOCK.—The shares were never properly placed, and are not officially quoted. I doubt whether you could sell if you wished to.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—HECTOR.—(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) Yes, but sometimes you have to wait some time before you can withdraw your money. (4) No.

INDUSTRIAL.—RIMUTAKA.—These shares are not marketable, and you will find some difficulty in disposing of them. The methods of the concern do not appeal to me.

SMALL PRIVATE COMPANY.—A. M.—It is too small to form a company in London. It should be done locally, or in Leeds.

DIVIDEND.—C. B. R.—You evidently sold the shares cum. dividend, and therefore must pay the dividend over to the purchaser.

3½ TO 4 PER CENT. RETURN.—C.E.C.—No. 1 is all right, but instead of No. 2 go into the last Newfoundland 3½ per cent. and Western Australian 3½ per cent. stocks, which will give you the return you require with perfect safety.

ELECTRIC DEBENTURE STOCK.—F.W.H.—This should be a fairly safe investment. No reason to change it.

BANK DEPOSITS.—MISS A.—I have heard no rumours with regard to this bank, which has so far fulfilled all its engagements. The other bank mentioned is distinctly smaller, but why do you not invest the money in sound securities? That is the only really safe way.

MISCELLANEOUS MINING SHARES.—MURCIA.—No reason to sell your shares Nos. 1 to 5, unless you will take your profit on No. 4. The other shares are at low prices just now, and should recover. (6) A fair mining risk, but I should think it would be preferable to put your money into some of the high-class Kaffir shares, which yield big profits, such as Crown Mines, or Langlaagte Estate, or, better still, Randfontein Central, at about a 15-16, which will next year pay 30 per cent.

CONTINENTAL LOTTERY TICKETS.—C.W.—I cannot serve as an intermediary for the purchase of Continental Lottery tickets, which are illegal in this country.

NEWSPAPER ENQUIRED ABOUT.—B.C.B.—Yes, the paper is owned by an Outside Broker.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACCOUNT CLOSED.—CONSTANT READER (Reading).—If you do not fulfil your obligations to a member of the Stock Exchange, and leave differences unpaid, the firm can close your account, and I do not see that you can do anything in the matter.

KAFFIRS, RHODESIANS.—GOLFER.—(1) It should be worth while holding Zambesia for a further rise, but don't forget that no one was ever ruined by taking profits. They are 61 shares, fully paid. (2) My articles will give you all the information you require regarding promising Kaffirs and Rhodesians. A. Z., REGULAR READER.—It looks as if the turn in these markets will be permanent, and it should certainly be worth while holding the three shares in question for a substantial improvement.

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.

WELSH INSURANCE COMPANY.—W. M. (Pendleton).—The answer to your question is in the affirmative.

ROYAL LIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—J. B. L.—We do not think there would be any surrender value upon the policies as described, but you should apply to the head office for information.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, U.S.A.—L. D. (Birmingham).—We should prefer a British office. H. C. (Exeter).—The company you name is very prosperous and sound.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW INSURANCE COMPANY.—W. B. (London).—The answer is in the affirmative.

SOUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—H. L. J. (Worcester).—Not having received the fee with your inquiry, your letter was disregarded. If you will send the name of the company, with your requirements, we will answer your present letter.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—A. L. R. (Southsea).—The Sun Life Insurance Company, Threadneedle Street, would meet your requirements.

NORTHERN EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—W. P. (Kingsland Road).—It is a young, but sound and progressive company.

TWO COMPANIES.—J. E. P. (Prestwich).—The first of the two companies was founded in 1886, and is making steady progress; the second was established three years earlier. It is enterprising, and well and economically managed. In its Temperance section abstainers are allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. from tabular rates.

HOUSE PURCHASE.—A. S. (Manchester).—The scheme seems attractive. It is a comparatively small office.

RENEWAL OF INSURANCE POLICY.—ANXIOUS (Ipswich).—As to whether the company is acting inequitably in refusing to renew, opinions will differ. We think their action open to question. But, however that may be, they have the right to refuse, and you cannot prevent their exercising that right.

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THE KENNEL CLUB AND MRS. ASHTON CROSS.

A WRONGFUL DECISION?

Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox has sent us the correspondence that has passed between him and the Kennel Club Committee upon the action of the Committee in the matter of Mrs. Ashton Cross, who has been found guilty of discreditable conduct, and suspended for two years. So strongly in Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox's conviction that wrong has been done to Mrs. Ashton Cross by this decision, that he has resigned his position as vice-president of the club and severed his connection with it.

We have gone very carefully through the evidence submitted, and it seems to us that the Committee were not justified in arriving at the conclusion which has cast such a slur upon a prominent member of the Club. The charges are two—that she exhibited a dog at the Birmingham Show held on the 26th and 27th January, 1910, which was not entered at the Show nor registered; and that, although on or about the 19th February, 1910, she received a letter informing her that she must relinquish the prize money, she took no proper steps to do so.

Mrs. Ashton Cross's reply to the first charge is that it is not true that she exhibited a dog not entered. It was entered by her daughter, who by mistake entered it as Chu-Ting instead of Chu-Sing. Chu-Sing was fit to show, and was trained for the show, but Chu-Ting was not fit to show, and had not been since early in December. It is true that Chu-Sing was not registered, but his non-registering was an accident, not known when he was entered, and not found out until after the Show, and corrected the same day it was found out. As a matter of fact, there was a blunder in writing his name, and not an attempt to pass him off under another name. Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox was so interested in the matter that he prepared a case for the opinion of Sir Robert Finlay, who upon the first charge writes as follows:—

The decision against Mrs. Ashton Cross on the first charge can be justified only if the evidence given by Mrs. Ashton Cross and her daughters is to be treated as untrue . . . and there does not appear upon the face of the proceedings anything to suggest that Mrs. Ashton Cross and her daughters could be properly treated as having given false evidence upon this point. Mere inadvertence cannot support a charge of discreditable conduct. Moreover, there appears to be an entire absence of any adequate motive for the misconduct suggested.

In answer to the second charge, Mrs. Ashton Cross says that it is not correct to say that no proper steps were taken to relinquish the prize money, or to inform Mr. Beech.

Upon this second charge Sir Robert Finlay says:—

The second charge appears to me to be disposed of by the letter of the 1st March which it is now admitted was sent to the Secretary of the Birmingham Show. . . . The charge as to the delay seems to be quite frivolous, and I cannot understand how the omission to inform the Secretary of the Birmingham Show of the fact that Mr. Jaquet had told Mrs. Ashton Cross she must relinquish the prize money can, in the face of the letter of 1st March, amount to discreditable conduct.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who had acted for Mrs. Ashton Cross, and therefore saw the witnesses, and heard the evidence, has written a letter to her husband, saying:—

The finding of the Kennel Club Committee cannot be justified by the facts which were before them. It was proved as conclusively as anything can possibly be that the entry of the dog was a mistake of one of your daughters, and was not intended by or known to Mrs. Ashton Cross.

Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox urged upon the Committee that in view of the opinion of such eminent counsel as Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Clarke, and upon the admitted facts, it was their duty to reconsider the case with a view to removing the stigma on Mrs. Ashton Cross which has been cast upon her. Its rules give the Committee the power to do this. They have, however, refused to reconsider the matter, and we cannot help thinking that their decision is, in the interests of all concerned, a very regrettable one.

WARNING!—Our readers are cautioned against a man giving the name of S. Norton and describing himself as agent for "The John Bull Fine Art Company, head office, Queen's Park, London, with branches at Nottingham, Norwich, Dublin, etc.," who—holding himself out to be connected with this journal—collects photographs for enlargement, and on various specious pretexts obtains cash and credit. Yorkshire readers should be particularly on their guard.

"END OF THE TERRITORIALS." See Open Letter to Mr. HALDANE.

A Railway Signalman



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Altogether free from the thrall and peril of momentary collapse, sure of himself again, Signalman Baker says Phosferine alone prevented the nervous breakdown which threatened to involve himself and others in disaster. *On the vigilance of Mr. Baker, the lives of hundreds of travellers depend*, and in his anxious attention to duty, Mr. Baker found that he was spending more nerve force than his system produced, until he was worn out by nervous exhaustion, weakness and sleeplessness. The possible serious results of his condition impelled Mr. Baker to try the curative effect of Phosferine, and the speedy disappearance of his nervous afflictions was followed by such a remarkable increase of mental alertness and bodily vigour, such an abundant vitality, that nervous exhaustion will not again return to imperil Signalman Baker's fitness for his important work.

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BRANCH REPORTS.

MANCHESTER.—As will be seen in the announcement on the first page of this issue, the second Public Meeting of the Branch will be held in the Pendleton Town Hall on Monday next, when Councillor Ross Clyne, the Chairman of the Branch, will reside. It is hoped that every member on the Register will make a point of attending and of bringing a friend.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Autumn Campaign will be inaugurated by an open Meeting at the Public Hall, Erdington, on Monday next, when an attractive musical programme has been arranged. The doors will open at 7.15, and the proceedings will commence at 7.30.

METROPOLITAN FEDERATIONS.

In our last issue we gave a list of the districts comprised in the North, North-East, and East London Federations where Hon. District Correspondents were required. We are anxious to make similar appointments for the under-mentioned places, and shall be glad to hear from resident members who are willing to assist in that capacity.

SOUTH-EAST LONDON.

		Including—	
BROCKLEY AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Nunhead, and Crofton Park.
CATFORD AND FOREST HILL	..	..	.. Ravensbourne Park.
DULWICH AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Heane Hill, Lower Norwood, Denmark Hill, Tulse Hill, Goose Green, and Honor Oak.
KENNINGTON	..	..	.. Newington, and Lambeth.
LEWISHAM	..	..	.. Hither Green, and Ladywell.
NORWOOD	..	..	.. South Norwood, and Thornton Heath.
PECKHAM	..	..	.. New Cross, St. John's, and Hatcham.
ROTHESMITH AND DEPTFORD	..	..	.. Anerley, and Penge.
SYDENHAM AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Bermondsey, Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Dockhead.
SOUTHWARK	..	..	.. Loughborough.
WALTHAM AND CAMBERWELL	..	..	..

SOUTH-WEST LONDON.

		Including—	
BARNES AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Upper Tooting.
BALHAM	..	..	.. South Lambeth, Stockwell, and Vauxhall.
BRIXTON	..	..	.. Lavender Hill, and St. John's Hill.
CLAPHAM	..	..	.. Kew, East Sheen, and Richmond.
MORTLAKE	..	..	.. Mitcham, and Ravensbury Park.
NORBURY	..	..	.. Roehampton.
PUTNEY	..	..	.. Raynes Park, and Merton.
WIMBORNE	..	..	.. Earlsfield, and Southfields.
WANDSWORTH	..	..	..

WEST LONDON.

		Including—	
ACTION AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Gunnersbury.
BAYSWATER	..	..	.. Westbourne Park.
CHISWICK	..	..	.. Turnham Green, and Bedford Park.
HAMMERSMITH	..	..	.. Barons Court, W. Kensington, Holland Park, and Ravenscourt Park.
HANWELL	..	..	.. Southall.
KENSINGTON	..	..	.. Knightsbridge, Earl's Court, and North and South Kensington.
PADDINGTON	..	..	.. Hyde Park, Maida Hill, & Marylebone.
PERIVALE	..	..	.. Twyford, and Alperton.
SHEPHERD'S BUSH	..	..	.. Notting Hill.
CHELSEA	..	..	.. Brompton, Pimlico, and Belgravia.
FULHAM	..	..	.. Parson's Green, Hurlingham, and Waiham Green.
WESTMINSTER	..	..	.. Pall Mall.

NORTH-WEST LONDON.

		Including—	
CAMDEN TOWN AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Kentish Town, Chalk Farm, Euston, and Somers Town.
CRICKLEWOOD	..	..	.. Child's Hill, and Golder's Green.
HAMPSTEAD	..	..	.. Haverstock Hill, Fortune Green, Gospel Oak, Belaire Park, and Shoot-up-Hill.
KILBURN	..	..	.. Brondesbury, Kensal Rise, and Queen's Park.
KINGSBURY AND NEASDEN	..	..	.. Roe Green, Preston, Kenton, The Hyde, and Wembley.
MILD HILL AND HENDON	..	..	.. Edgware.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND DISTRICT	..	..	.. Primrose Hill, Regent's Park, and Maida Vale.
WILLESDEN AND HARLESDEN	..	..	.. Kensal Green.

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3rd Prize.—Scholarship valued \$30 and free introduction to post worth up to \$250 a year.
4th Prize.—Scholarship valued \$20 and free introduction to post worth up to \$200 a year.
5th Prize.—Scholarship valued \$15 and free introduction to post worth up to \$150 a year.
6th Prize.—Scholarship valued \$10 and free introduction to post worth up to \$100 a year.

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The "Masta" possesses a scientific but simple device which absolutely prevents any nicotine or moisture from reaching the mouth or pipe bowl. It ensures a cool and dry smoke to the end, and allows you to enjoy the full flavour of the tobacco.

There are no parts to get out of order, and the pipe can be easily cleaned. The "Masta" can be thoroughly enjoyed by those who cannot smoke an ordinary pipe.

Made of
best
selected
briar.

Every
pipe
guaranteed.



Section of Straight Pattern.

Condensing Chamber. Cooling Chamber.

Obtainable of all leading tobacconists. Price 2/6, 4/6, 5/6, 2/-, 3/6. Cheaper quality, 1/6. Write to-day for free booklet, "Points on Pipes." Full of useful hints.

MASTA PIPE CO. (Dept. 9) 125 FLEET ST. LONDON. E.C.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1842.

ASSETS £12,350,000

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES WITH CESSATION OF PREMIUMS DURING INCAPACITY (TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT) VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS

Head Office:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager.
The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited.

WHY PAY SHOP PRICES FOR BEDSTEADS.

Lowest Patterns in Metal and Wood of every description. Bedding, Wire Mattresses, Cots, Chair Beds, &c., &c. Furniture—Bedroom and General. All Goods Sent Direct from Factory to Home—saving middle profits. Full Price Lists Post Free. Estab. 1889.

CHARLES RILEY, Desk B, Moor St., Birmingham.
Please mention "JOHN BULL" when writing for lists.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A Well Known Authority Sends a Sample of a Famous Method Free to All.

We will send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free trial of our famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else.



MR. R. WHARTON.

Merely send your name and address, and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. Mr. R. Wharton, 52, Domestic Street, Holbeck, Leeds, was ruptured seven years, tried all kinds of trusses, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when, by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Rice method. He is cured, and has worn no truss for over six years.

Mr. Wharton says:—"I tried the Rice method, and it cured me. I had been ruptured seven years and tried all kinds of trusses with no benefit. I am doing all I can to persuade every ruptured person to try this method, which I think is worth its weight in gold."

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method. It has cured thousands of people without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Do not fail to send in this Coupon to-day.

COUPON (B 1101).

Cut out and post to **WM. S. RICE, Ltd., 8 & 9, Stone-cutter Street, London, E.C.**

Time Ruptured?.....Age?.....
Right, left, or both sides, or navel?.....
Name.....
Address.....

Be sure it's

Velma

(Regd.)

the striking discovery in chocolate, result of years of study in blends and make. Side by side with Velma other chocolates taste flat. Velma is delicious, true chocolate, as true as it is fine, as fine as it is true, the greatest achievement in chocolate yet.

Note its advantageous packing and wrapping which secure absolute cleanliness and purity.

1d., 3d., 6d. & 1/- packets.

Sixpenny Packets of Chocolate FREE for fresh purchasers of Suchard's "IBIS" Cocoa.

Solely for the purpose of introducing to anyone not yet acquainted with Suchard's Specialities, a Cocoa and a Chocolate of superlative excellence, the manufacturers have decided to present, gratis and post free, a sixpenny packet of one of their well-known Chocolates ("Velma," "Milka," or "Milnut") to every fresh purchaser of a 1/2 lb. tin of "IBIS" Cocoa.

How to obtain the Free Gift.

First purchase a Quarter Pound Tin of Suchard's Cocoa ("Ibis" Brand) from your Grocer. It will cost you 8 1/2d.

Inside the round tin (just at the top) will be found a paper disc, here reproduced.

After trying the Cocoa you should send this disc to Messrs. Suchard, 83, King William Street, London, E.C., stating that you are a fresh purchaser of the Cocoa, and telling them which of the three Chocolates you wish to receive. A disc from 1/2 lb. or 1 lb. tin will do equally well.

In return you will receive a full sixpenny packet of one of Suchard's well-known makes of Chocolate—"Velma," "Milka,"

or "Milnut."

The manufacturers firmly believe that those who thus try Suchard's Cocoa and Chocolate will become regular purchasers of these Specialities—obtaining future supplies, of course, through the regular channels of trade.



Facsimile of disc to be sent with coupon.

Form for Free 6d. Packet of Chocolate.

To Messrs. SUCHARD, 83, King William Street, London, E.C.
Sirs.—Being a purchaser of a tin of Suchard's Cocoa, please send me one 6d. packet of Suchard's "Velma," "Milka," or "Milnut" Chocolate. I attach disc taken from the tin, which entitles me to this packet.

Name.....
Address.....

(Only one Gift Packet sent to same address.) *Cross out the brand not chosen.
"John Bull," Sept. 24, 1910.

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

BY M. CLEMENT SCOTT

"A WOMAN'S WAY."

Good plays are seldom founded on exceptions, but on types, but Mr. Buchanan's leading lady, around whom the entire interest is centred, is not only an exception, but a type as well.

How often do you come across such an iron-willed, firmly-nerved, but gloriously loving specimen of womanhood as Effie Waldron, who, discovering that her husband is drifting away from her, asks "the beautiful Mrs. Verney" to her home, sits down to dinner with her, chatting gaily the whole time, although her heart is thumping at the rate of "two-step" time with jealousy? And, then, to win her beloved Alan back, and save his reputation from the blackmailing hands of the Yellow Press representative—the only flaw that prevents the comedy from being as equally English as it is American—she calls on Mrs. Verney, commonly—very commonly—known to most men as "Puss," and gives an absolute refutation as to the faithlessness of her lord by introducing the lady to the journalist as a bosom friend, addressing her as "darling Puss," and so disconcerting Mr. Ralph Blennerhasset, of the Press Supply Association, that he apologises, and slinks out of the door like a whipped cur.

"THE HOUSE OF TEMPERLEY."

Whoa! Whoa! Whoa! What's this I read? Do these quaint remarks really come from the mouth of the great Sherlock Holmes' creator? Why, when I gave vent to my feelings about "The House of Temperley" and began by stating that "not all the King's horses or all the King's men" could ever make it a popular melodrama, and then proceeded to say that *nice women were not in favour of boxing matches, and that few petticoats would frou-frou round the fighting ring, etc., etc.*, I was besieged with all manner of messages telling me how wrong I was.

Amongst the letters I received, one came from Mr. Arthur Hardy to me, who, after quoting my opening remark, said, he should be pleased to show me at his office his box-office sheet for Saturday night's performance, by which I should see that every seat in the house was occupied and paid for, and, at the same time, the box-office return should be open for my inspection. Then he adds that perhaps I should then see my way to publishing his letter in my next theatrical column, and that he suggests this in view of his quotation, which he would like to point out was not a criticism of the play, but a prophecy.

Next came a note from the editor of JOHN BULL enclosing me another one from Conan Doyle himself in which he says:—

"Dear Mr. Bottomley.—It would be a very sporting and generous thing if you would put in JOHN BULL, 'For stating that "all the King's horses, and all the King's men cannot make 'The House of Temperley' a success," (vide J.B.'s criticism of the play), JOHN BULL takes the biscuit.' We are past our tooth night and going strong, as shown in enclosed from to-day's Times," etc., etc.

Then, to my intense surprise, I see this confession from the Professor himself:—

After "The Fires of Fate" had, in spite of many predictions to the contrary, enjoyed some success, I felt I would like to produce my boxing play, "The House of Temperley," but I knew that it was hopeless to expect to get any actor-manager to produce it on his own account.

In the first place, it had no star part. Also it dealt with a subject very difficult to handle on the stage. Besides, the production would, of course, be very expensive.

I was determined, however, to try the experiment, and so I took the Adelphi, and with the valuable and efficient aid of Mr. Arthur Hardy and of Mr. Herbert Jarman I produced "The House of Temperley," working at first on a profit-sharing system with the proprietors of the theatre.

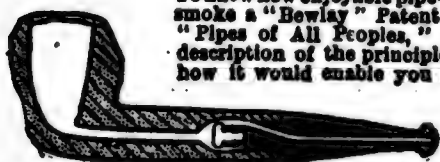
It was an interesting experiment, and the result was in one way pleasing. Those who came seemed to like the piece, and many often came again. So we were able to run the piece for a considerable period.

On the other hand, I found it was always a limited stratum of the public on which "The House of Temperley" had to work. It was difficult to get the ladies to come to see it. Those who came liked the play. But, of course, the mere idea of the play being about prize-fighting prevented many ladies from venturing to see it at all. Naturally, that handicapped our chances.

King Edward's death eventually knocked the life out of "The House of Temperley."

And still "The Bad Girl of the Family" continues as I predicted. Alas! Poor King Edward!

A free book for smokers



To know how enjoyable pipe-smoking really can be you should smoke a "Bowley" Patent Pipe. Send for our free booklet, "Pipes of All Peoples," in which there is an interesting description of the principle of the "Bowley" Patent. Read how it would enable you to get more out of your tobacco. Prices from 3/6—Bowley, Importer of the Flor de Indigo Cigar, 49, Strand, London. (Est. 180 Years.)

Open Letter to John Bull.

Sept. 24, 1910.

DEAR JOHN,

You will be delighted to hear that the result of our 'Trial Sample offer has proved our claim that the "Erasmic" Shaving Stick beats all others. It has furnished the most convincing reply to the foreign soap-makers and has resulted in thousands of buyers now using the home production because it is not only British, but best as well.

Have you had your Trial Sample yet? If not, send at once. Trial sample for two penny stamps; money returned if not satisfactory. What could be fairer?

Yours truly,

"ERMASIC."

The Erasmic Co., Ltd.,

(Dept. K) Warrington.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children that Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and are extremely grateful. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.



The above is C. E. Brooks, who has been Curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured, write to him to-day.

I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it, you will be as enthusiastic as my thousands of patients whose letters are on file in my office. Fill cut free coupon below and post to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. Brooks, 201, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.
Please send me by post in plain wrapper your Illustrated Book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

A PROCESS FOR CHEAPENING THE COST OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the full Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and states among other things that the Subscription List will be opened on Wednesday, 21st September, 1910, and will be closed at or before 1 p.m. on Saturday, 24th September, 1910.

The Reinforced Rubber Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL - - - - £100,000

Divided into 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

PRESENT ISSUE OF 60,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which the Vendors take 20,000 (the maximum allowed by the Stock Exchange) in part payment of the purchase money.

40,000 SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR.
Payable as follows:—On Application, 2s. 6d. per Share; on Allotment, 7s. 6d. per Share; on 15th October, 1910, 5s. per Share; on 15th November, 1910, 5s. Share.

DIRECTORS:

J. LEWIS MAJOR (Chairman, Major and Company, Limited, Sculcoates, Hull), Welton Garth, Brough, E. Yorks, Chairman. AUGUSTUS W. ADDINSELL, M.B., 10, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W. T. P. W. FORRESTER, (late a Managing Director of Houlder Bros. and Co., Limited, Shipowners), 86, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. B. OVEREND PEARSON (Chairman, Airedale Mill Company), Far Field, Farsley, near Leeds. J. J. SMITH, (Director, Myers, Rose and Company, Limited), St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, 96-7, Strand, W.C., 112, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., and all Branches.

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY:

GODDEN, SON AND HOLME, 34, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
BROKERS: ROBERT ESCOMBE AND CO., 23, Austin Friars and Stock Exchange, London, E.C. JOHN REDMAYNE AND CO., 30, Albion Place and Stock Exchange, Leeds; and Harrogate.

AUDITORS: W. ARTHUR ADDINSELL AND CO., Chartered Accountants, 4, Corbet Court, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES (pro tem.):

R. DAND, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed with the objects, *inter alia*, of acquiring and developing with the necessary working capital the valuable patent rights for the process of manufacturing a Rubber Material called Reinforced Rubber from (1) all qualities of new rubber, (2) rubber substitute, and (3) old and waste rubber. The British patents to be acquired by the Company are Nos. 24661, 21663 both of 1908 and No. 23308 of 1909.

The eminent Counsel on Patent Law, Mr. Arthur J. Walter, K.C., in his opinion at the time of settling the specification for No. 23308, states emphatically and without reservation that the "claims will be good and valid."

As compared with other manufactures of rubber, amongst the merits claimed for articles of Reinforced Rubber are:—1. Considerable saving in the cost of manufacture. 2. Freedom from disadvantages of absorption of moisture and of capillary attraction. 3. Greater tensile strength and frictional resistance.

The Vendors consider that the Foreign and Colonial patent rights will be a highly valuable asset. A contract has already been entered into for the sale of the German and Russian patents.

The demand from the Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and industries using heavy machinery, should be great. Orders have been received and are in hand for special Reinforced Rubber for the Pistonless Hydraulic Press Company, Limited, in which Messrs. Estler Bros. and other well-known firms of engineers are largely interested.

On the basis of these estimated figures as to profits and reducing the estimated amounts of sales the gross profits per annum, when the works are established and running, should amount to:—

On the sale of 1 ton per week at 4½d. per lb.	...	...	£2,184
" " " " " "	12.	"	14,560
			16,744

From which may be deducted as a liberal estimate for office and general expenses, directors' fees, reserve fund, etc. 4,000

Showing a net profit of £12,744

Which would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. upon the capital at present issued.

The Vendors are the All Rubber Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., of No. 42, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., and the purchase price payable to the Vendors by the Company under contract ("A") hereinafter mentioned as £36,500, payable as to £20,000 in 20,000 fully paid shares of £1 each, as to £16,500 in cash, and as to the balance in cash or fully paid shares or part cash and part fully paid shares, at the option of the Directors. The Company will take over all existing trade contracts, but the Vendors will discharge all their debts and liabilities.

Copies of the Reports and letters on which the statements herein contained are based, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the above-mentioned Agreements, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company any time during business hours while subscription list is open.

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the full Prospectus, which can be obtained from the Company's Bankers and Brokers, and at the offices of the Company.

This form must be sent **ENTIRE** with remittance for the amount payable on application to the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, 96-7, Strand, W.C., 112, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and all Branches.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Reinforced Rubber Company, Limited,

Capital - - - - £100,000

Divided into 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

No.

To the Directors of the Reinforced Rubber Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Company's Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share on application for Shares of £1 each in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of Shares on the terms of the Company's Prospectus filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I undertake to pay the amount due on allotment, and the further instalment as provided by and at the date specified in the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said Shares.

Name (in full)
(Please state if Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address

Description

Signature Date 1910.

Please write distinctly.

**THIS IS OUR NEW
Dreadnought**

THIS Handsome Coat is designed in the New "DREADNOUGHT" Style, and made from reliable overcoatings, skilfully cut and tailored above criticism.

THE DESIGN embodies all the points which make for OVERCOAT PERFECTION. Made slightly loose in the back, it fits the figure easily, and conforms in every essential to the requirements of the prevailing fashion. The pocket accommodation includes two side-pockets with covering flaps, two inside breast pockets, and a ticket pocket. The foundation work linings and trimmings are undeniably superior, and the finish of every detail reaches a high standard of excellence.

WE DELIVER

this stylish gentlemanly Coat to all approved orders, made exactly to your measures,

FOR ONLY **2/6** WITH ORDER

and a promise to pay 2/6 on delivery, if the material, tailoring, fit and finish are entirely satisfactory; the balance is payable in five monthly instalments of 5/-

SEND A POST CARD

for Patterns cut from a variety of handsome Yorkshire Cheviots of medium weight. Strong warm Tweed Cloths in fashionable designs, and several splendid cloths of exceptional merit, specially produced for this season's "Dreadnought" Coats. Our simple measurement instructions will also be included.

STYLISH AUTUMN SUITS

35/- 42/- and 45/-

Our Autumn Sailing Patterns will be sent on receipt of a post card. A splendid variety of carefully selected materials chosen with experienced judgment, offered at the most economical prices and the most convenient terms.

J. & GRAVES, Ltd.
SHEFFIELD.



"Experience Teaches."

Give your own judgment an opportunity to confirm that of the many others who from experience continue day after day to use

**Calvert's
Tooth Powder**

In tins, 6d., 1/- & 1/6; sprinkler jars, 1/- nett. For Free sample and id. stamp to F. C. CALVERT & Co. (J.B. Dept.), MANCING TER.

JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

BY MRS. BULL.

THE CHOSEN WOMAN.

Apropos of the death of the great artist, Holman Hunt, I wonder whether many people now remember that the model for his great picture was a woman—namely, Christina Rossetti, the poetess? Of course only her face was used, and that, possibly, only partially; but that Miss Rossetti's almost unearthly purity of feature, wide-set, mystical eyes, and masculine breadth of brow were the artist's final and supreme inspiration, is a matter of history. Holman Hunt was, of course, intimate with his fellow Pre-Raphaelite, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and knew the strange and silently heroic sister in her own home. Their scholarly father was dead, and she and her aged mother lived in Tavistock Square, near Gower Street, and were very poor indeed, in the dreadful, helpless, mid-Victorian way that the modern woman can hardly realise. Greatly gifted, they yet were, because they were well-born women, wholly untrained to conquer poverty, and in their pathetic indigence they started a small home-school for children, which sadly failed. The brilliant brothers were as yet unrecognised by the public, and could do little. What the poetess Christina went through one can only guess, since she was absolutely silent as to herself; but she used to go out on the long, grey London afternoons and pace the centre garden in the square, and think out her great thoughts. And under smoky, "weeping" ash-trees, and amidst the twitterings of shabby sparrows, were brought forth the gorgeously jewelled songs and poems which now make her name immortal. The pale, rapt Madonna face would have been handed down to posterity in any case by her brother's sketches of her; but it is indeed an honour to our sex that from it should be chosen the type which will be acclaimed by all ages as the highest yet given to us by pictorial art.

UNEMANCIPATED MAN.

Just a little it "gives one to think" to read of two matters of news in the daily press just recently—namely, the trial of Lieutenant Sutor and the camping out of the Women's Army Aid Staff, that exciting experiment of girls and women to bring themselves to perfection in military training. In a sense both Lieutenant Sutor and the young women of the training camp desire exactly the same thing—i.e., military efficiency and readiness in the possible hour of national emergency. But the man has to fight against prestige and the woman against prejudice, and he has the worse time on the whole. Really it is beginning to look as though there were more lions in the path of aspiring man to-day than there are in that of my sisters. Not a word, to my knowledge, has been uttered by women against this gallant endeavour to become handy and useful. And the leaders of it have most diplomatically disarmed any possible criticism at the outset by making the uniform plain and business-like, and as they say, "of such a nature as to only attract women of serious purpose." Possibly the movement will spread enormously, and I should be much astonished if anyone dreamed of opposing it. But a vigorous and forward-minded man like Lieutenant Sutor is caught and trapped at every turn by official regulations—whether rightly or wrongly, it is not for us to judge. Still the fact is there. So it isn't all bliss to be a man! As I have always said, the Man-Grundy is far worse than the Dame of that name, when he does start, and much more dangerous, since in his hands lie official life or death.

AMERICAN COURAGE.

I suppose no one is astonished, though all congratulatory, at the action of the association of American ladies which has now publicly driven the hobble-skirt from the United States. And everyone must admire the courage with which these ladies have finally defied Paris and have invented a new American skirt which they, to a woman, intend to adopt. Some of us breathe a sigh of relief as we hear of its proportions—its reasonable length, its neatly fitting hip-part, and its pretty pleats from the knee downward. For though we may never have yielded to the hobble ourselves, it was always painful to have to realise certain of our friends' want of dignity in adopting it, also to mark the uncompromising size of their feet. It was a real revelation in feet that skirt!—also in awkward bearing. As a nation, we gave it the cold shoulder, but the Americans have turned it out of doors. Hail, Columbia!

THE SMARTNESS OF THE NEEDLE.

So, very dainty *lingerie* is coming in again, and at last the ruffled petticoat is going to have its turn of attention. Camisoles, etc., are to be not only tucked and trimmed, but beautifully hand-embroidered in symbolic and flower designs in white flosses and silks. Needless to say very beautifully embroidered muslins for evening wear are following these, and the simple and classical frocks of the palmy First Empire days are once more bidding for favour as party and dance dresses, and even dinner frocks. Some of the muslins and gauzes are embroidered in very faint colours, so delicate as to be barely distinguishable, yet proving a relief from the somewhat formally virginal character of dead white. Amateur workers in fine needle designs have now a chance to make themselves exquisite, since genuine hand embroidery is to be the supreme thing.

Horlick's Malted Milk Cocoa.

Special
Free
Sample
Offer to
Readers.

**For Growing Children,
Dyspeptics, Brain
Workers, Aged People
and Invalids.**

Upon receipt of letter or postcard, the Manufacturers of Horlick's Malted Milk Cocoa, Victoria Works, Watford, Herts, will be pleased to forward a Sample of this ideal Family Food Beverage, so that all readers of this publication can fully test its merits. Sold by all chemists and stores in 6d., 9d., and 1/6 tins.

The lightest Cakes, Pastry,
Puddings, &c., are
made by using

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

the
Best and
Purest in the World.

Resolutely Refuse all Substitutes.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

The outward sign of perfect condition. Try every morning for a week the effect of half a teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a tumbler of hot water. You will feel immediately the invigorating and beneficial effect.

KRUSCHEN SALTS

are obtained by the evaporation of water obtained from the celebrated mineral springs.
ONE Size ONE Price. 1/6 per bottle.
Of all Chemists, or send 1/6 for a sample bottle direct.



H. Hamilton & Co., FLUSHING, HOLLAND.

The oldest established reliable Football Accountants
in Flushing.

FOOTBALL.

Send 1d. postcard for the most liberal Football
price list issued. Absolutely every match in the
Leagues to pick from.

£10 Free offer open to all clients.

Remember that the name

H. Hamilton & Co., FLUSHING, HOLLAND,

on a Football coupon signifies the same as the Hall
Mark on a gold ring. It tells you that they are
genuine.

The Latest "BIG" Tip: Bronzino, St. Leger. THE RACING STUD'S "BIG" TIPS. CESAREWITCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Established 1900. Praised by Larry Lynx of "People," "John Bull,"
"Vanity Fair," "Umpire," "Sporting Life," &c. The "Racing World"
says: "A remarkable run of big successes for years past." GENUINE
ADVICE v GUESSWORK. One trial will convince. ONLY BIG PRICED
WINNERS WIRED like Gellini 11-4, Wolfeland 10-1, Ivy Cup 7-1, Stoodoime
100-14, Double Thrush 6-1, Dart II. 3-1, Lockhart 3-1, Rala 7-1, Harty
Pudding 5-1, Centaur 11-2, Maloyen 100-8, Meletol 10-1, Lady Via 10-1,
Bath 100-7, Kileabry 8-1, Dainacrag 5-1, Sun Angel 100-8, Plume 5-1, ALL WJN.
Government "proof" wires can be inspected. Just look at Bath 100-7. What
information! Clients please show wires to friends. Our beaten gems, viz.:
Gallot, Persuade, Gemique, Hla 7-1, Anonera, B. ONZINO 10-1, and ROSEHEATH
100-8, (objection to winner) lost only by short heads. Post 51 15. FIVE
ONE-HORSE OCCASIONAL WIRES, ALL BIG S. P. COUPS. A
"beauty" goes next Saturday and another on Tuesday. For £2 5 0.
GUARANTEE "TEN" BIG SUCCESSES by wire. For £2 5 0 we will
wire you FIVE DOUBLE EVENTS. "Latest" results before going to press:
Sept 12, BOTH WON. Sept. 13, BOTH WON. Sept. 14th, "DOUBLE" just
beaten. Sept 15th, Bath won. £1,000 for DENIAL. Government Proof
wires can be inspected. Also hundreds of clients hold copies.
Or send £1 for OUR GUARANTEE "DOUBLE EVENT" by "letter" for next
week. BOTH "BIG" GEMS, BOTH WILL WIN and Cause BIG SUR-
PRISES. If BOTH do not WIN OUTRIGHT at 60-1 (the double) we will
advise you FREE of COST on ALL the "BIG" EVENTS such as the Cesarewitch,
Cambridgehire, Duke of York Stakes, Derby Gold Cup, Liverpool Cup, Man-
chester November Handicap, etc., etc., UNTIL END OF SEASON. Without this
GUARANTEE post 15/- only. We courageously make this GUARANTEE "Offer"
as we happen to be "in the know" and we fearlessly stake our reputation on
this BIG "GAVE-WALK" DOUBLE HOPEING HOME. Remember our recent 40-1
4-1 Double. No "JOHN BULL" Sport should miss OUR BIG OFFER.
SPECIAL NOTICE. Also in this LETTER we will tip the DK. YORK STAKES (Nap)
also the CESAREWITCH and CAMBRIDGESHIRE, which "DOUBLE" we have
"pulled off" THREE times as the whole sporting world knows. We again
repeat our past performances.

CESAREWITCH. 1901. We gave BALSAROSH, when 66-1, won. 1902. Blackand, when 66-1, won. 1903. Our "Gem" got whacked. 1904. Wargrave when 33-1, won. 1905. Wargrave when 29-1, got 3rd. 1906. "Gem" broke down in train- ing. 1907. DABURE, when 12-1, won. 1908. VENTOL, when 100-7, won. 1909. DIBB, when 12-1, got 2nd.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE. WATERSHED, given when 20-1, won Balthazras, when 18-1, won. Nackler's Pride, given publicly in "Sporting Life" when 20-1, won. Nackler's Pride, when 25-1, won. Velocity, when 100 0, won. POLYHELOS, when 12-1, won. HALUA, when 10-1, got 2nd. Our "Gem" got placed. MUSTAPHA, when 10-1, got 2nd.
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It is true we stood BRONZINO for the ST. LEGER (£1,000 for a denial) and
thousands are now following it, but WAIT and SEE what we KNOW for this
year's CESAREWITCH (a big surprise), CAMBRIDGESHIRE (a tip top "flyer" and
will win). DUKE OF YORK STAKES (a veritable walk-over yet big priced gem).
Nothing (bar accident) can "stop" the "three" romping home. Never have we
possessed such information "all of a lump" so to speak, therefore "seize" this
GOLDEN MONEYMAKING OPPORTUNITY and ACT AT ONCE on this GIGANTIC
£3,000 TREBLE before a BIG MOVE is made and the MARKETS DRY UP.
IMPORTANT!—All "Next" week's WIRE PATRONS will also receive the
ABOVE "LETTER" FREE per "return." Post NOW and GET ON THE
"THREE" INSTANTLY. Don't DELAY.

The Racing Stud, High Road, Turnham Green, London.

CLEAR and MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING before completing business is made by
CHARLES STEVENS LIMITED,
12, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. Phone, Central 9715.
who advances on approved note of hand alone from £20 to £5,000 at lowest
possible charges with easy repayments to suit clients. Bills discounted, dis-
tance no object.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER

See Page 11, of Cover.

GENUINE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

High-class Modern and Antique Furniture, at Exception-
ally Low Prices, for Cash or by Gradual Payments

PURCHASED FROM VARIOUS PRIVATE SOURCES

IMPORTANT NOTE.—At the suggestion of many of our customers,
we have decided to open a second-hand department, which will be carried
on at our premises, 15 to 23, Southampton Row, and also at our extensive
warehouse, pending other arrangements.

Please take note that we, the Midland Furnishing Co., Ltd., do not
run this department as a so-called depository, but as a branch of
our own business, and under our own name.

The great demand that there is for good and genuine second-
hand furniture, and the knowledge that we can supply same is our
reason for opening this fresh department.

MIDLAND FURNISHING CO., LTD. Second - hand
Department. Amongst the goods for sale are:—5 solid
oak armchairs with rush seats and finished antique
colour, 18s. 6d. each (worth double); drawing-room
suite, consisting of large settee, two very large easy chairs
and four small chairs, covered with very handsome tapestry,
£8 8s. (worth £16 16s.); very handsome 3-piece drawing-
room suite, consisting of double drop end Chesterfield,
large size divan easy chair and large wing ditto, upholstered
in Rose du Barry colour tapestry, £8 8s. (worth £18 18s.);
5-piece French drawing-room suite with gilt frames and
upholstered in silk tapestry, £18 18s. (worth £40); 6-ft.
mahogany Sheraton-style bedroom suite, comprising
wardrobe with two large plate-glass doors, drawers and
cupboards in centre, large dressing table, washstand
and three cane-seat chairs, £28 18s. 6d. (worth £40);
very handsome dining-room suite, solid oak frames and
upholstered in Morocco, comprising:—Stuff-over couch,
two large easy chairs and six upholstered back small chairs,
£15 15s. (worth £40); very handsome walnut settee with
rush seat, £3 3s. (worth £6 6s.); mahogany occasional
table, Chippendale style, with six legs, £1 10s.; mahogany
occasional table, with eight legs, very handsome; £1 10s.
mahogany occasional table, Chippendale style, with six legs,
£1 5s.; very large oak bookcase, with drawers and cupboard
below and fitted leaded lights in doors above, £7 17s. 6d.
(worth £11 11s.); 7-piece drawing - room suite, Louis
style, comprising large settee, two large easy chairs
and four small chairs, upholstered in blue silk tapestry,
£9 9s. (worth £14 14s.); very large oak settle, finished
antique, £3 3s. (worth £6 6s.); pair bronze figures, 10s. 6d.;
very large and handsome oak hall-stand, with seat fitted
in centre, £6 6s. (worth £10 10s.); ditto, ditto, £6 6s.
(worth £10 10s.); 4-ft. fumed oak wardrobe, with large
bevelled plate door, £4 17s. 6d. (worth £7 7s.); dressing
chest with bevelled plate and side glasses, washstand
with marble top and tiled back, polished Chippendale
colour, £5 5s. pair; 6-ft. mahogany Sheraton style bed-
room suite, comprising wardrobe, with two large bevelled
plate doors, drawers and cupboard in centre, large dressing-
table with landscape glass attached, washstand with
marble top and back, and three cane-seat chairs, £37 10s.
(worth £60); dressing chest with landscape mirror and
side reflecting mirrors, washstand, marble top and back
with towel rails attached, polished Chippendale colour,
£6 6s. (worth £12); 4 ft. 6 in. oak sideboard with long
bevelled mirror to back, fitted drawers and cupboards
under, £5 5s.; satin walnut gent.'s wardrobe, fitted for
hanging in top part and drawers under, a bargain, £6
16s. 6d.; 4-ft. bedroom suite, polished Chippendale colour,
comprising wardrobe, dressing chest with side reflecting
mirrors, washstand and two cane-seat chairs, £17 17s.
(worth £25); very large wing divan easy chair, upholstered
in green corded velvet, £4 4s. (cost £10 10s.).

We allow 5 per cent. discount for cash, but if you do not wish
to pay ready money, you may take advantage of our well-
known Gradual Payment System, and have the payments spread
over one, two or three years, without one halfpenny extra
charge or added interest whatsoever. No deposit is required.

This is an advantage that the so-called depositories
cannot and will not give.

THE MIDLAND FURNISHING Co., Ltd.,

15, 17, 19, 21 & 23, Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

We buy second-hand furniture to any extent. Catalogues are now ready.
All country orders are packed free and carriage paid.

BULL'S EYES.

NOTES OF INTERROGATION:—

Isn't a "bad Form" one of Lloyd George's "fallings"?
 Is the extension of accommodation in the House of Lords prophetic?
 Why not call him the Emperor "Menelives" now?
 Is it really an "United" South Africa?
 Didn't Zbyaco find Gama more than he could "stand"?
 Is "Best-go" the correct pronunciation of his name?
 Does "prints of walls" sum up the Cardiff papers?
 Isn't the only Free Trade America wants that with other countries?
 Is their "calling" the objection to the City hawkers?
 Isn't "The Man from the Sea" an appropriate piece for Mr. Lorraine?
 Does the average Territorial find "drill" a "bore"?
 Doesn't the International Institute of Agriculture supply a growing want?

Dawson, the billiard player, has recovered his eyesight. He is looking as well as ever.

The headline, "Rainbow Stockings," is rather appropriate, since both are seen after a shower.

The statement that beans are very cheap is quite true; some people are getting them for nothing.

Neilston girls are selling kisses at 3d. each for the strike fund. Customers get face value for their money.

"The Territorial batteries are a sham," says a contemporary. But so is the fighting.

An alleged German spy, who has been arrested, is named Lieutenant Selm. He should have steered clear of trouble.

A man in Austria has had his heart stitched up. His life hangs on a thread.

A postcard has taken seven years to cross the Channel. It looks as though it will beat the swimmers.

The police at Pontypool watched a bookmaker from a chapel. They gave him no chants.

Wealthy Americans return in the steerage, we read. A stern experience.

Consols better, we learn. Not quite so low, we suppose.

Some tobacco was recently found in tinned salmon. A new way of smoking it.

"Life would not be worth living if it were not for quarrels," declared Mr. Baggallay. True—for the lawyers.

Two headlines: "Too many clerks." "Plague of adders."

According to the *Outfitter*, the rain has been good for the hat trade. It usually assists the bowlers.

"The Poetry of Rain," runs a *Mail* heading. Many see no rhyme or reason in it.

Whatever the time of year, there is a good deal of grouching.

Black and White says there are fashions in holidays. Many find them a tight fit.

Headline: "Burglar with a bayonet." Perhaps he thought it would assist him to rifle.

A prisoner recently escaped through a ventilator. Drafted to freedom.

"Middlesex Tame," says an *Express* heading. We should think they were wild.

The hansom is now unpopular, we are told. The taxis have more attractive features.

"Genesis of strikes," runs a heading. To many they are a Revelation.

ROMANO'S

399, STRAND.

The Paradise of all good gourmets.

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
 Accumulated Funds nearly £3,000,000.
 LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, FIRE, HOUSE PURCHASE
 FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT,
 BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, ETC.
 Agents Wanted. Special Terms.

HEAD OFFICES:
 ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINCHBURY SQUARE, E.C.
 JOHN PRICE } Managing
 HORACE DUFFELL } Directors.

KEEP DRY

in an

"OMNE TEMPUS"
THE REAL RAINCOAT.The only Rubberless Raincoat
with a Guarantee.

"If your 'Omne Tempus' fails to keep out the rain, we will take it back."

This guarantee appears on a label hanging from every "Omne Tempus" coat; in this respect "Omne Tempus" is unique. Moreover, it is not a cold and clammy linen-like fabric, but a comfortable close-woven tweed suitable for present weather—to all appearances an ordinary coating.

If you cannot call and see "Omne Tempus" ranges, we should like to send you patterns and a copy of our book "Something New under the Rain"; also a selection of coats if desired.

Ready for wear 45/- or to measure.

Solely obtainable from

SAMUEL BROTHERS, Ltd.

65 & 67, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., or their Country Agents.
 (List on request.) Established 80 years.
 Ladies' Omne Tempus. 42/-; Boys' or Girls' from 26/6.

Be Smart

Let your clothes be always spotless and uncreased. Easy enough, even if the clothes are old—just send them off to be scientifically dry-cleaned in the Achille Serre way. In four days they will be returned, absolutely without speck or soil, looking smart and new. All for 3/9.

Write to-day for free booklet "Clothes and the Man" and address of nearest branch or agency.

Achille Serre, Ltd.

(Nettoyage à Sec).

White Post Lane, Hackney Wick.

'Phone 1265 East.

WHY SMOKING IS INJURIOUS.

It is known that Turkish Cigarettes are mostly made from tobacco blended with Suluk, which is impregnated with opium, and consequently the head and the throat suffer considerable irritation owing to this drug. An eminent firm now guarantees their Turkish Cigarettes to be entirely free from Suluk, and offers 100 of their "Fex" Cigarettes (equivalent in value to 4s.) for 2s. 6d. Arrangements have been made with all the leading tobacconists to stock this brand in boxes of 10, 20, 50, and 100, so as to meet the convenience of all.

The name of Messrs. Poulides and Co., 7, Goring Street, Bevis Marks, London, should be a guarantee of good faith, and an innovation of this kind should meet with unqualified success. A postal order for 2s. 6d. addressed direct to this firm will ensure the free despatch of 100 "Fex" Cigarettes by return, in the event of the local tobacconists being out of stock. [ADVT.]

JUNON

Restores Grey Hair to a Natural Colour.

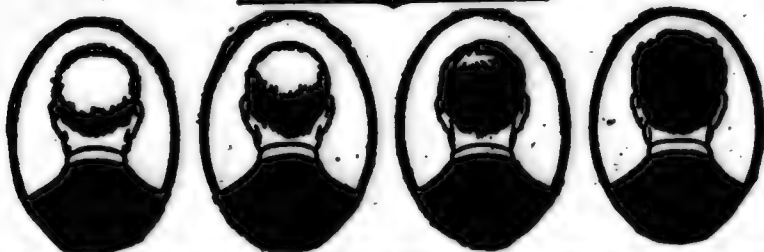
JUNON, Ltd. (Dept. M), 37, MARSHAM STREET, WESTMINSTER.

GREW NEW HAIR IN 30 DAYS.

Remarkable Result of the New Hair Grower Crystolis Causes Big Stir Among Hair Specialists.

ACTUALLY GROWS HAIR AND CORRECTS ALL SCALP AND HAIR TROUBLES.

Prove it Yourself by Cutting Out and Posting the Free Coupon Below To-Day.



The above clearly shows the results from a few simple home treatments with Crystolis, the new and genuine hair grower.

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Crystolis, for growing new hair and restoring it to its natural colour. It acted more like a miracle than a toilet preparation," said a well-known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his hair. "I began to think there was nothing on earth that could make my hair grow. I tried Hair-drills, tonics, Bay rum, grease, oil, and almost everything else you could think of, but without results. I had been bald for years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way, as my father was entirely bald at 34. Finally I read about the remarkable results being obtained by the use of Crystolis, so I decided to try it for myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I look at least 20 years younger, and best of all, Crystolis brought about the transformation in just 30 days' time."

Crystolis is a powerful promoter of hair growth. Since its discovery—a little over a year ago—it has been found to contain marvellous properties for producing a new growth of hair. In subjecting it to various tests in the worst cases of baldness, dandruff, itching scalp, etc., the results obtained by the experimenting chemists were considered almost miraculous. In every case it was found that where there were any hair roots left it would produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair in from four to six weeks' time. Grey or faded hair was often restored to its natural colour in from 10 to 14 days' time. In minor cases of scalp and hair diseases such as dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp, etc., it was found that these unnatural conditions were corrected and often completely cured by two or three applications. The discovery will, without doubt, put an end to the troublesome scalp and hair diseases that are becoming so common with the British people. Women who have been forced into wearing false hair will greatly welcome this marvellous product, as, apart from its many other virtues, it adds a beautiful gloss and lustre to the old hair. Besides, it contains no oil and has a tendency to make the hair light and fluffy. Arrangements have been made with the laboratories where Crystolis is distributed from to furnish free information in regard to this new process to all "John Bull" readers. Merely cut out and send in the coupon below, and you will receive free particulars of their marvellous new product by return of post.

Baldness, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, &c.

FREE CRYSTOLIS COUPON.

Cut out this coupon to-day and send to Creslo Laboratories, 6, Boulevard Street (Dept. 105), London, E.C., for free information regarding Crystolis, the new discovery for growing hair. Note.—This Coupon is good for 7 days to all "John Bull" readers. Toilet Coupon No. 105.

RUFUS WEBB

TOTALISATOR, Middelburg, Holland.

JUST A FEW RUFUS WEBB PRICES for week ending Sept. 3: Annatto 27/2, Aquarius 42/6, Sun Angel 2/1, Toy Belle 27/1, La Petite Lune 98/2, Traitress 88/2, Procope 9/4, First Flight 18/1.

Highest Sporting and Bankers' References.

WRITE TO DAY for Rules 1d. Postcard will do.

Send a deposit to-day—Large or Small, it doesn't matter. But DO IT TO-DAY, it will pay you.

"JOHN BULL" says in Answer to Correspondent: "Rufus Webb TOTALISATOR Co., Middelburg, Holland. (A. F. Highbury).—Our enquiries re above were highly satisfactory, otherwise the advertisement would not have appeared in our column. If you win, your money is safe—in many cases considerably over official S.P. prices have been paid." Rufus Webb results are published daily in The Sportsman, Manchester Sporting Chronicle, Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Leeds Mercury and principal provincial Newspapers.

"END OF THE TERRITORIALS." See Open Letter to Mr. Haldane.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

Run-Down, Brain-Wearied, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Tone-Lacking Men and Women Every where invited to write now for

FREE SUPPLIES OF GUY'S TONIC AND GUY'S FRUIT PILLS.

Tens of thousands of these Free Health Supplies have now been sent out, and from all parts of the country have come—and are still coming—letters of grateful thanks for Health restored, for Vigour and Vitality built up anew.

Now it is for you to prove in your own case, and free of cost, the Health-building powers of this amazingly successful Guy's Tonic Treatment.

If you are "Run-down," "Out of Sorts," with no energy for your daily task and hardly sufficient interest to care whether it is well or ill done, Guy's Tonic will raise you out of that Half-life and give to you the will to excel, the power to accomplish which spells success in every walk of life.

If you are Brain-wearied, Nerve-strained, unable to sustain mental effort and appalled by every passing difficulty, Guy's Tonic will restore to you that Nerve-strength, that vibrant Vitality which surmounts all difficulties and makes effort a delight.

If you are Dyspeptic, Bilious or Anæmic, Guy's Tonic will restore to the affected organs their full measure of activity, enable you to digest your food, to draw nourishment from it, and thus build up instant strength and boundless reserve stores of latent Energy.

Guy's Tonic re-energises every organ of Digestion, feeds the Nerves, and thus creates new Strength, new Vitality. There is colour in the cheek, brightness in the eye, elasticity in the step, and over all that rare, keen joy in existence which only the truly Healthy know.

Here is an example:—

"I rise in the morning bright and full of energy, and am altogether a New Being."

Mr. H. Dawson, of Totland Villa, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, writes: "Just a line to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the Bottle of Guy's Tonic which I received from you this day week. I followed the instructions the same night, and next day, and the following morning. I can truthfully say I have not since had one symptom of Headache, nor have I been troubled with Constipation. I rise in the morning bright and full of energy, and am altogether a new being."

Will You Accept this Health-Gift?

Contents:—

- (1). A bottle of Guy's Tonic, the greatest Restorative known to modern Medicine, to the value of which tens of thousands can testify.
- (2). A box of Guy's Fruit Pills, the gentle Laxative which overcomes Constipation and cleanses the system of all unnatural impurities.
- (3). A Medical Guide for laymen, entitled "Wonders of the Tonic Treatment of Ill-health," showing in language, free from needless scientific terms, why it is that Health fails, and how it may be restored.

If you think that this free health supply is likely to benefit you, if you are willing to give it a trial, send us your name and address at once. The parcel will be sent to you the same day. Remember, it costs you nothing but the actual postage; the parcel is our free gift to you if you will accept it.

Fill in the Coupon below and post with threepence in stamps to cover actual cost of carriage. The Health-Gift will be sent by return.

Guy's Health Coupon.

Please send me one of your free Health-Gifts, for the postage of which I enclose threepence in stamps, as offered in JOHN BULL.

Name

Address

GUY'S TONIC CO., 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.

JOHN BULL'S LETTER BAG.

[THE EDITOR replies to, and has a chat with, some of his numerous correspondents.]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will readers, when sending cuttings from newspapers, take care that in each case a sufficient portion is sent to identify the name of the paper and the date of issue?

CORRESPONDENTS. When referring to previous communications which they may have addressed to us, should always mention the nature of the matter therein referred to. Owing to the great increase in the number of enquiries received consequent upon the abnormal growth in our circulation, it is no longer possible to answer them all in "Letter Bag," and only those of general interest will be noticed. The Editor will, of course, still be grateful for information, "biscuit" material, newspaper cuttings, etc.

AUTHORS and artists submitting MSS. and drawings for consideration must write names and addresses upon the back of their work. The Editor cannot accept any responsibility for the safe custody of MSS., etc., so forwarded, but will endeavour to return unaccepted work when stamped, addressed envelopes are sent for this purpose. All matter submitted must be ORIGINAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

The Editor cannot express any opinion upon the value of postage stamps, old china, pictures, coins, books, etc.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested NOT to send ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., as, though every effort is made for their safe custody, they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only of such documents should be sent in the first instance; if inspection of the originals is required, a request will be forwarded to that effect.

H. B. EDWARDS (9, Latham Terrace, Chiswick), apropos our recent denunciation of his business, says that in return for the £2. he sends a booklet, "together with any other information which he thinks suits the case." But, judging from our correspondence, many people send him money distinctly understanding from his announcements that he can find them work. As "Superintendent Steward" recently pointed out in these columns, persons without previous experience at sea never get jobs worth having, while we are assured by the managers of one of the leading Transatlantic lines that employment as stewards, etc., is never given to anybody unless they have had previous knowledge of him.

C. W. (Southsea) thanks us for exposing Edwards. He says that two of his boys, who only earn a few shillings a week, sent £2. each to him thinking he could get them a berth, and merely received an eight-page pamphlet. He adds that many people in Portsmouth have been similarly "done."

R. R. (Earl's Court) complains that visitors to the White City, carrying cameras, have to pay a special fee of 1s. That, however, is a very usual regulation in exhibitions of this kind. As a matter of fact, in some cases cameras are not allowed at all. He further complains of the lack of accommodation for the safe deposit of small articles. That is another matter, as to which he should communicate direct with the management.

A. J. M. (Glasgow) suggests that the new coins should bear distinctly on them, in plain letters, their value: "Many Queen Victoria half-crowns," he says, "have a lot of Latin, but no attempt at naming their value—whilst some of the two-shilling pieces are called 'forins' and some marked 'two-shillings.'" We quite agree there is room for uniformity and simplicity.

A. M. S. (Battersea) wants us to invite Lloyd George not to open political meetings with prayers and hymns. Why the Crossland shouldn't he? Cow-bells be blistered!

W. J. P. (Stoke Newington) says a milk-carrier, being £9 short in his accounts, poisoned himself. At the inquest, his master gave him a good character, but afterwards asked the widow to make the loss good out of the insurance money. No doubt she will be glad to do so as a tribute to her husband's memory, but, strictly speaking, the master could be held to his sworn evidence.

E. McE. (Boscombe) says the Kill-joys sent everyone to bed at ten during the carnival, and made it very difficult to obtain any drink stronger than lemonade:

"We couldn't spend our money,
We scarcely had the time;
When we asked at stalls for a drink,
'Twas 'Orangeade or Lime!'"

Jim Crow is glad he did not go.

THE PATERNAL MANUFACTURING Co. (41, Ashford Road, N.W.) take exception to the recent statement by "A. D." (Harlesden) that they "offer something for nothing," and send us documents showing that they trade on the snowball system. We, therefore, quite agree with them that "A. D." is wrong.

"FISHERMAN" (Grimaby) sends us a statement, showing that he works nearly a hundred hours a week for £16. He says that some of the fishing companies are managed by family circles right through—manager, salesman, superintendent of engines, ships' husband and cashier being relatives—and that shareholders and fishermen are fleeced right and left.

G. P. (Derby), and many others, suggest that we should consign the epistles of our "Polite Letter Writers" to the W.P.B. But we think they sell the paper!

J. H. (Falmouth) says the Mediterranean fleet came home for manoeuvres but the men were not allowed the usual leave before starting abroad again for two years. This has, not unnaturally, caused considerable discontent.

J. D. F. F. complains that Fraser's, Ltd. (Ipswich) offer "best prices for old false teeth," and only sent him £1. for a set. Were they very old?

C. K. H. (Aldershot) says the Albion Skill and Sports Agency (Sion, Switzerland) is simple rather than "Scientific." He sent a shilling, but heard no more. What did he expect from an uncontrolled lottery?

J. H. K. (S. Woodford) says the crush of passengers embarking on Belle steamers was "really terrifying to women and children," and he wonders "that no one has been killed in the mad struggle to get on board." The management is evidently bad.

A. R. (Ardingly) asks if he shall pay the Motor Drivers' Union (47, Victoria Street) four guineas for tuition.

F. K. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) says the prison chaplain read the story of Ananias to Dickman before his execution, in the hope of inducing him to confess. We do not see how it could have had that effect.

Mrs. E. P. (Selby) paid Davis & Co. (26, Denmark Hill, S.E.), 12s. 6d. for "Baby long clothes, 42 articles," and found that 15 of them were ordinary safety-pins. Davis's dodges appear endless.

H. J. (Southend) bought two tickets from the General Steam Navigation Co. for friends to go to London by the first boat. But it was full and they could not go on board, so they asked for their money back. The clerk told them to wait for other boats. If they were full, the clerk would buy railway tickets instead. We do not see why H. J. should not have been allowed to buy his own railway tickets. He can probably sue for his money, but litigation with companies is expensive and tedious.

Mrs. M. M. D. (London, E.C.)—Do not believe all you read in advertisements.

A. H. G. (Bristol)—We never heard of "cemetery astronomy." It sounds rather grave.

E. N. (Dover) wants to know why the title, "Defender of the Faith," is retained when the faith has changed. But it sounds pretty, does not it?

"No More Time to Waste" says the correct way to write a letter is to start with page 1. Yes, if you are writing in a Semitic language.

W. M. R. (Tottenham Court Road)—We have long advocated the employment of business men as consuls. We have also protested against foreigners representing this country abroad.

G. H. (Harlesden) paid a firm of carriers to convey a new trunk as passenger's luggage, but they smashed it to pieces and said this was only to be expected. We suggest the county court.

(Continued on page 498.)

Self-Drugging Dangers

THE CONTRAST WITH ELECTRICITY.

The medical contributor to the *Sunday Chronicle*, in the issue of August 14th, gives some very wholesome and valuable advice on the dangers of drug dosing. The subject is such a vital one that we reproduce the following extracts from the article:—

"The recent death of a well known Society lady from the effects of an overdose of a powerful drug taken for the purpose of obtaining sleep has again called attention to the dangerous practice of seeking relief from various complaints by the self-administration of strong remedies without the co-operation or advice of a medical man.

"Speaking generally, self-drugging is resorted to for two reasons—the removal of pain and the cure of sleeplessness. Both these disagreeable conditions are symptoms of a great many more or less serious diseases or temporary ailments, and the rational method of relieving them is to remove the causes which produce them. But this is not always either possible or practicable, and so, instead of consulting a doctor or following his advice, recourse is had to drugs known to possess the desired qualities.

"Most of these, however, have the drawback that to be effective they must be taken in gradually increasing doses, with the result that they either produce sudden calamities, like the one mentioned above, or that they give rise to physical and mental disturbances of a chronic character. . . .

"Of recent years the habit has grown of having recourse to drugs of a 'pick-me-up' character when one experiences a feeling of lassitude or general depression, and as most of these so-called tonic remedies contain poisonous substances, accidents with fatal issue are by no means unknown through an overdose of one of them. . . ."

How many thousands of people rush to the chemist's shop at the slightest sign of irregularities without any knowledge at all of the dangerous nature of the drugs they are taking. When the "habit" is formed it is difficult to get release from it. The cure of the "habit" is then more difficult and worse than the disease.

It is a great pity these people do not resort to a simple course of electrical treatment. It is not only harmless, but doctors declare it to be the best means of building up the forces of nutrition. Some part of the body may not be doing its allotted work, and if the simple cause can be removed, there is no possibility of sleepless nights; the pains will disappear, and Nature resumes her normal workings. Electricity will invariably cure these complaints, and not only this, but increases the vitality of the entire body.

The fault may lie in the nerves, causing Debility, Lassitude, Neurasthenia, and ultimately resulting in Epilepsy, Paralysis, or complete nervous breakdown. The stomach or bowels may be at fault, causing Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, Diarrhoea, etc. It may be the kidneys, resulting in back pains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. You may feel "liverish" and need toning and bracing up. Electricity is as sure to relieve these troubles—to permanently cure them—as are the accomplished results with the thousands who have tried and are trying it.

You ought to read "Electricity—the Road to Health." This is an illustrated book of eighty pages containing many simple health truths that have saved thousands unnecessary suffering and expense. Any reader of JOHN BULL can have it without a penny of expense by merely writing to The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Every man's and woman's ideal should be physical and mental fitness, and this book is published for free distribution with a view to teaching how this can be attained.

[ADVT.]

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The MIRROR OF LIFE, January 1st, says:

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of their clients by prompt payments and straightforward busi-
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Nature's own inimitable remedy for
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Digestion. Just as Nature creates it and
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If You Neglect Your Liver,

every part of your system must suffer
because your blood is certain to be-
come charged with impurities. Indigestion, de-
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They can be cured only by restoring life
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PILLS do this quicker than any other
remedy. A single dose will prove.

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"Tert a vos" (Edinburgh) complains of the Economic Electric Co. (Twickenham).

C. H. (Bristol) saw, chalked on the pavement, "The devil is a liar, and the editor of John Bull is a relative." Evidently done by a poor relation of His Satanic Majesty.

S. E. B. (Leeds) asks a great many questions about details of the Business Government. He must wait and see.

J. T. L. (Woking) says Pigott is a careful chess player because he never has a stale-mate. But he may have to pawn his queen.

F. W. L. (Stratford).—Why not try the Labour Exchange? We answer enquiries as fast as we can, but their name is legion.

J. J. S. (Nottingham).—There is no obligation to support a step-mother, but few men would like to see a father's wife starve.

"News" (Wishaw) enquires about the Thomas Hayes Sports Investment Agency (Flushing).

M. C. (Dublin).—Never pay deposits for materials for home employment. How many times must we repeat this obvious advice?

"SEVEN STARS."—We agree that all facilities should be given to employees wanting to attend Yeomanry or Territorial manoeuvres, but the young man in question seems to have been deficient in tact.

L. P. (Kidderminster).—The Salvation Army notice, "Is there a Hell? All are welcome," may be funny, but we have often heard similar invitations before—some couched with less circumlocution.

Mrs. H. (Willesden) sent in to the Friendship Bureau and heard no more. Lucky lady!

R. B. P. (Hull) complains of eggs being served "with a natural fertiliser" on a White Star liner. Did he eat the shells?

"Asiross" (Warminster).—We cannot recommend any cure for obesity, except prayer and fasting.

O. E. C. (Upton Manor).—We do not see how you propose to punish people for circulating prayers, nor have we any clue to the "amount of mischief they cause in some households."

T. M. A. (Limeraddy) thinks we are inconsistent in criticising humbugs and taking no notice of "a cancerous growth which is eating our very vitals. Popery to wit." We thank him for his concern, but our vitals are still healthy. Besides, we happen to have a few Catholic readers.

"A BARRIS MORNA" (Chiddingfold) wants us to agitate for the severe punishment of brutal fathers. She does not, however, want their arms broken, as that might interfere with them as bread-earners. Very considerate!

"FAIR TRADER" complains of J. Fisher and Son (64, Artillery Place, Woolwich), who advertised a mackintosh-sheet, sent him, he says, a second-hand one, and took no notice of his letters.

J. C. (Brockley) says his son found a lady's hand-bag, containing £2. 6d., in a train, and gave it to the guard. He complains that he can obtain no thanks. But virtue is its own reward.

T. M. (Ilackney) found a mail-bag in the road when cycling. He rode back four miles to give information, and wants to know if he is entitled to a reward. He should certainly ask for something for his trouble. Now we know why our parcels go astray.

"ANOTHER BULLY" (Sanbury) says it is a shame that users of workmen's tickets must wait about in London before they can avail themselves of the return half, and cannot go home when work is slack. This is hard on hawkers, who come up to buy blotters and have to wait till it is too late to sell them. When they complain, they are told that they are tradesmen and have no right to workmen's tickets at all.

W. D. (Greenwich) defends the consistency of the Socialist Governor of Jamaica. The argument is that, Socialism being the antithesis of Radicalism, a Socialist must bully Radicals; and, Socialism being a gospel of tyranny, a Socialist naturally imposes a tyrannous dictatorship. Agreed.

"IGNORAMA."—Why shouldn't Lloyd-George build a castle in Wales if he pleases? He has worked for it, which is more than can be said for most owners of castles.

Mrs. R. A. R. (Clapham Park) thinks it unfair that, if she builds a house on hired land, the landlord eventually gets it for nothing. But she builds with her eyes open.

J. T. C. (Birmingham) has no opinion of C. H. May, trading as Norman & Co. (Bristol Road, Edgbaston).

AARON KINTON (4 and 7, Earl Street, Bristol) offers to the highest bidder an invention whereby an aviator can get out and walk in the air if anything goes wrong.

"A POPULAR WOMAN" writes: "What man will take a woman and children out when, if requiring refreshment, they have to stand outside? Looks nice, doesn't it? Incidentally, it has also a bearing on the birth-rate decline, or will have, as women are refusing to have children as they cannot take them out with them. Also, as a mother of a large family, let me state that a woman in a child-bearing condition is often the subject of coarse remarks and jests, and not always by the rough class of people, but by those who style themselves gentlemen." This is news to us.

"SORTHINGS."—Do not send £2. to the National Home Employment Association (19, Staines Road, Hounslow).

W. D.—We don't know how you can prevent your rival offering free sample shaves to prospective customers. You will have to offer free hair-cuts and cut him out.

"ANTI-FORGEINER" says a German waiter was refused a public-house licence, but it was subsequently granted to his wife. This is certainly an evasion of the law, but we all try to evade the law, some time or other.

"HOUSEHOLDERS" complains of the lack of decent dwellings for workmen at Brecon, and says land-owners will not relax their hold on the land. They will have to, some day.

F. J. L. (Tarawa) wants us to let the people of England know that there has been a change for the better in the administration of the Gilbert Islands. So far, so good.

"CAROLUS" (Barnet) says people are foolish to send for doctors nowadays when there are plenty of potent herbs in the garden. Raspberry-leaf tea, for instance, is very beneficial to ladies. He wants us to start John Bull for restaurants all over the country, and provide people to read aloud to the customers during meals. He adds: "Of course, this is an idea only." That is true.

J. W. F. (Chelsea) wants us to emphasise the fact that the United States are not America. But what are we to call the land of the Yankees? It is not even the United States. We can't ignore Brazil.

J. L. H. (Newquay) wants a biscuit for the heading "Cruelty to a mare," which appeared over a paragraph describing a girl's unkindness to her parents. Evidently a misprint for mare.

"WISHING TO KNOW" (S. Shields) enquires if the Dachopos Co. (23, Waterloo Road, S.E.) is a genuine pharmacy.

J. H. (Peckham Rye) enquires about the Crownleigh Commercial Institute. We advise him never to part with money for particulars of "home work." He complains of the canvassers of the "Town and County Directories, Ltd."

H. J. P. enquires about Messrs. Fletcher, Ltd. (10, Staines Road, Whiston, Middlesbrough), who invite people to add to their income by making imitation stained glass.

Mrs. L. M. R. (Appleton) wants a biscuit for a boarding-house notice: "Gentlemen £2. a week, ladies £2.; reduction for sharing a room." Has she never heard of married couples? Fil! Honi soit . . .

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies, but we hope during the next few weeks to work off many arrears.)

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL EXAMINATIONS.

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RACING CAN BE MADE TO PAY!

Those sportsmen who consistently follow "GALE'S SPECIAL" have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing its information to be the most reliable and exclusive ever placed within reach of the sporting public, for it proves beyond all doubt that "Racing can be made to pay." The paper is published every Monday evening, and the current issue will be sent post free on receipt of ONE SHILLING, and in order to secure new subscribers NEXT SATURDAY'S TWO HORSE WIRE, FREE OF CHARGE, will be sent to all sportsmen remitting SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE for "GALE'S SPECIAL" to the end of the season: this will also include all private letters sent out.

The intelligence contained in "GALE'S SPECIAL" is super-excellent, its reliability is unquestionable, and its consistency is sufficiently authenticated by its record this season, and the spontaneous congratulations received from thousands of good sportsmen.

"GALE'S SPECIAL" has some exclusive and important intelligence for its readers regarding the

CHESAREWITCH AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

and is confident of naming the winners of these classic events. "The Winning Post" for August 20th said:—"Mr. B. T. Gale, who has been on the turf for 40 years, is an authority on racing matters, and his information is sound." Such a testimonial is indisputable and unassailable.

Last year "GALE'S SPECIAL" went right out for

SUBMIT FOR THE CHESAREWITCH

AND

CHRISTMAS DAILY FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

and that is the kind of information upon which the reputation of the paper has been founded.

During the past few weeks the following selections have been sent out on "Tattersall's Ring Wires":—

August 15th—VISCOUNT	Won.
August 16th—WHITE FERDRIGON	Won.
August 17th—MITRAILLE	Won.
August 18th—BRAXTED	Won.
August 19th—LOUVIGNY	Won.
August 20th—HELENTON GREEN	Dead Heat.
August 23rd—Celluloid	Lost.
August 24th—LOUVIGNY	Won.
August 25th—Greenback	Lost.
August 26th—Centaur Filly	Second.
August 27th—Baker's Boy	Lost.
August 29th—WANDEN COLT	Won.
August 30th—Lady Jones Filly	Second.
August 31st—FURLEIGH	Won.
September 1st—BORROW	Won.
September 2nd—Canonite	Lost.
September 3rd—HAIR TRIGGER II.	Won.
September 6th—PIETRI	Won.
September 7th—DAME D'OR COLT	Won.
September 8th—DALNACRAG	Won.
September 9th—Rosecrop	Second.
September 10th—EATON LAD	Won.

WHAT A RECORD OF CONSISTENCY! WHAT A MONUMENT OF RELIABILITY! For this service of wires our usual charges are TWELVE GUARANTEED WINNERS for £10, but in order that we may secure new friends and subscribers we have decided to make a SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS PAPER. "JOHN BULL" is read by half-a-million sportsmen, amongst whom there must be many thousands of keen racing men who play the great game for profit. To each one of these mentioning "JOHN BULL" we will send

TWELVE	A SERIES	TWELVE
WINNERS	OF	WINNERS
FOR	TWELVE GUARANTEED WINNERS	FOR
FIVE	FOR	FIVE
POUNDS.	FIVE POUNDS.	POUNDS.

By benefiting subscribers, we benefit ourselves, as we rely for our popularity upon your recommendation to your sporting friends. Lose no time, as this offer is made for a short period only, and by remitting early you will assure a sensational long-priced winner for Saturday next.

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The BED-ROOM FURNITURE comprises: Iron bedsteads from 9s.; black and brass bedsteads from 10s.; full-size black and brass bedstead, 11s.; 4ft. 6in. oak bedstead, with wire mattress, 30s.; 5 oak bedsteads, 14s. 6d.; very fine pair brass twin bedsteads, £8 10s.; large-size mahogany bedstead, inlaid, with wire mattress, £3 10s.; all-brass bedstead, full size, £2 7s. 6d.; pair mahogany twin bedsteads, fitted with wire mattresses, £2 19s. 6d.; pair all-brass Italian bedsteads, £8 10s.; a square-tile all-brass Italian bedstead, £8 8s.; and several others up to 20 guineas; several white-enamelled bed-room suites, from £4 5s.; oak bed-room suites, £5 10s.; three solid oak bed-room suites, with side cheval glasses to dressing-table, £5 5s. each; satin-walnut bed-room suite, with cheval wings to dressing-table, £6 10s.; a walnut bed-room suite, £7 5s.; an inlaid Sheraton-design bed-room suite, £7 10s.; a similar suite, £10 10s.; 4ft. 6in. inlaid Sheraton-design bed-room suite, £11 11s.; 5 ft. inlaid Sheraton-design bed-room suite, £18 18s.; 5ft. mahogany bed-room suite, £19 19s.; 6ft. Sheraton-design bed-room suite, 24 guineas; 6ft. mahogany bed-room suite, 27 guineas; 7ft. inlaid suite, 40 guineas; 7ft. Louis bed-room suite, most exquisite design, 80 guineas; inlaid Sheraton-design chests, from £2 2s. each.

The DINING-ROOM FURNITURE comprises: Most massive Elizabethan design dining-room set, consisting of sideboard, overmantel, and suite, upholstered in red leather, £15 15s.; 7ft. mahogany sideboard, £9 10s.; 20 old-design dining-room chairs, upholstered in real morocco, £1 1s. each; magnificent solid oak dining-room set, £9 10s.; oak suite, upholstered in green pegamoid, £3 15s.; sideboard to match, £7 7s.; overmantel, 45s.; Chippendale dining-room set, £10 10s.; Queen Anne mahogany dining-room set, £7 18s. 6d.; solid oak sideboard, £3 17s.; 20ft. extending dining table, £5 5s.; fumed-oak dining-room set, consisting of sideboards, six chairs, two carved chairs, overmantel, rug, &c., will accept £13 13s. lot; a most superb Chesterfield and two club large easy chairs, upholstered in green leather, £14 14s. set; a Sheraton design sideboard, £5 15s.; mahogany bookcase, £3 18s. 6d.; mahogany writing bureau, 32s. 6d.; several overmantels, from 15s.; about 20 dining-tables, extending different lengths, from 17s. 6d.; about 50 odd dining-room chairs, all to be sold with no reserve.

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RACING NOTES.

By W. LOTINGA.

["Larry Lynx" of THE PEOPLE, "Double U. L." of LOTINGA'S WEEKLY, and "Maggie" of THE GLOBE.]

A Fatality.

It is extraordinary that "cast offs" from fashionable stables invariably make more than they are worth, but some people have the fatuity to believe that there is some honour in buying a horse that has carried the colours of a duke or an earl.

Lady Owners.

I am always glad to see more lady owners nominating horses, and lately there have been more newcomers. Of course, it is quite possible that the privilege would be abused, but ladies who really own and run horses should be made something of an allowance in weight to induce them to continue, and to help occasional success.

Sporting Energy.

Mr. W. H. Gard—(or Jack, as he is popularly known)—now one of South Africa's leading owners, has literally made his position himself, starting his successes with a marvellous little pony, Rose Lawn, with whom he won the Johannesburg Handicap, and subsequently dead-heated in a Merchant's Handicap—this was eight years ago, when Secretary of the Durban Government Hospital, training his own one or two horses, which were stabled at the hospital. They were really ponies, and besides Rose Lawn he had Best Girl, another little "smasher," and subsequently, Devonshire Lass. Another big "coup" of Gard's was with a wonderful pony, Bandar, who won a mile event, and, incidentally a lot of money for him, the race being considered a duel between Penny Dip and Liberty.

Prophetic.

Windsor's finish should provide a victory for

HAURDINA

if she competes in the September Handicap after unaccountably missing her Hurst Park engagement, for which she had arrived. At Newbury, I believe that whichever represents Mr. J. A. de Rothschild will win the Cup; but should the price be very cramped it is nothing to gamble on, and I would much sooner turn round and back ADMIRAL Togo III. "each way," being convinced that there is a good race in the grey this autumn. LANGTON, in the Autumn Produce Stakes, should have a chance of wiping out his Ayr defeat, where he was none too lucky. On Saturday the Nursery may fall to ETON BOY or PERSEPOLIS.

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Some TOTE odds for the week ending September 10th.
APACHE 41/4; GALLORETTE 13; SOUTHERN BELLE 37/4;
FAIR DOROTHY 10; LIMPET 49/2; GAY MILAN 19; BRAXTED 20; LOOKHEART 19/2; ZOHARA 31; PERSEVERENTIA 8;
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Terms sent free on application by penny postcard.
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POINTS FOR BACKERS.

1. It is no good making winning bets if you do not receive your winnings
2. Self praise is no recommendation, remember this when reading advertisements. Wise backers need proved facts.
3. When anyone seeks your patronage, investigate their claims to reliability before transacting business; it may be no good doing so afterwards.
4. When you receive circulars (particularly unsolicited ones) from people claiming to be MEMBERS of TATTERSALL'S, why not take the advice of the Secretary of TATTERSALES ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON S.W., and write asking him if the people in question are MEMBERS of TATTERSALL'S?
5. Anyone having leased a post box in Holland can claim to be officially recognised by the Dutch Government. Amongst hundreds of others BERT FRY has leased one.
6. Why not entrust your commissions to

BERT FRY

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(Flushing, Holland, is sufficient address),

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"JOHN BULL"

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"Mr. BERT FRY IS A MEMBER OF TATTERSALL'S AND THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS, AND HIS BONA-FIDES ARE BEYOND SUSPICION."

"THE SCOUT" of the "DAILY EXPRESS" says—

"I put this amount on with BERT FRY, of FLUSHING, HOLLAND, who is a MEMBER of TATTERSALL'S, and who pays if he loses. Fortunately I have evidence that he does."

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Clients introducing new customers will be remunerated to their entire satisfaction if they are desirous of same. Suggestions, opinions, etc., etc., welcomed from clients and prospective clients.

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By
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or
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890 MAYFAIR (6 Lines)

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Turf Accountant.

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